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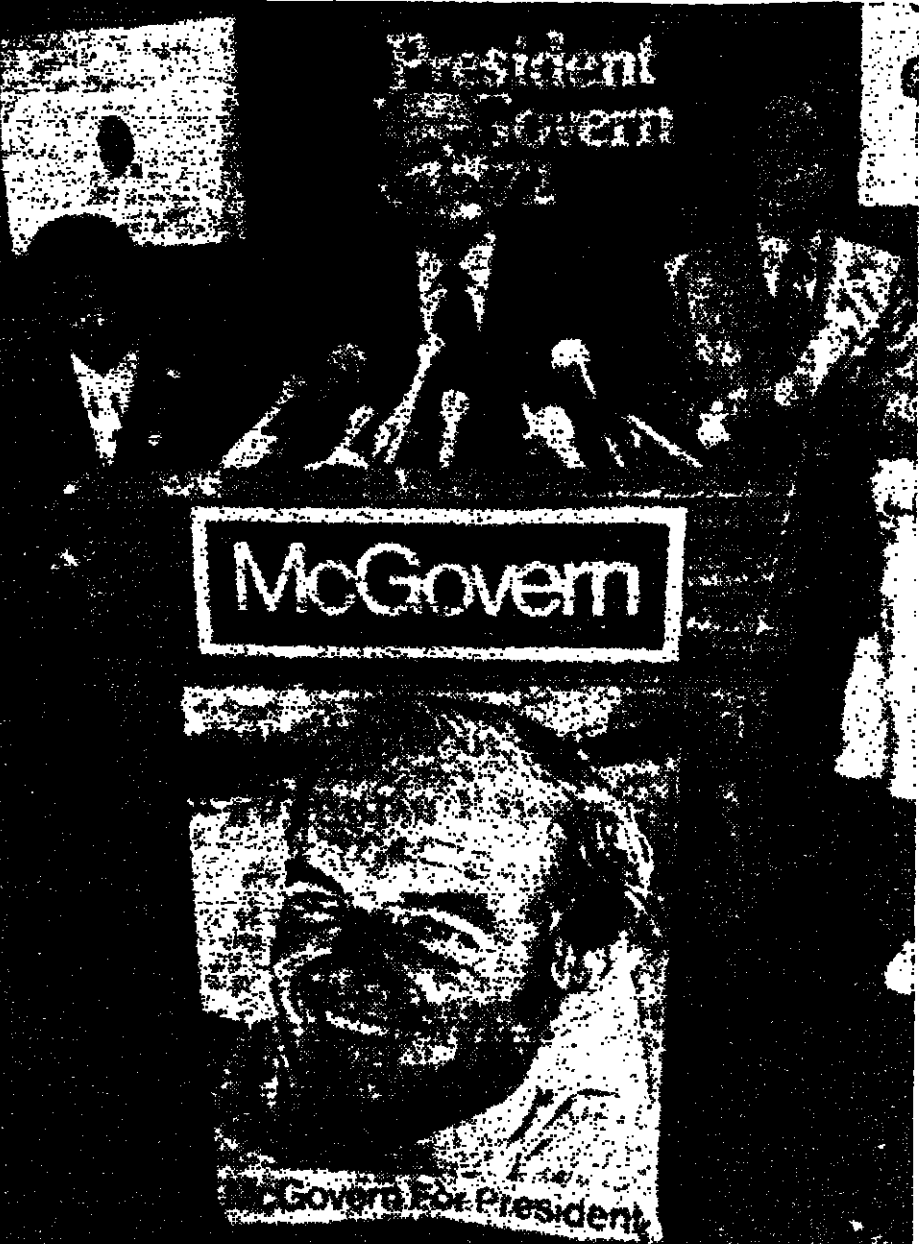
Established 1887

g Winner Oregon, R.I. McGovern

PORTLAND, Ore., May 24 (AP)—Sen. S. McGovern was an overwhelming winner in the Oregon and Rhode Island primary elections yesterday, setting the stage for a showdown battle with Sen. E. Humphrey in California June 6.

McGovern says now that if he can win California with its 271 delegates, he will be able to wrap up the Democratic nomination before the national convention opens July 19, in Miami Beach.

Two victories yesterday gave Sen. McGovern 58 more delegates—23 in Rhode Island and 35 in Oregon—and he added 11 from Missouri district meetings to his first-place total of 503 1/2 of 508 votes needed to capture the nomination.



Sen. McGovern addressing rally in Portland, Ore., after primary victories.

start his California drive with a speech to a press club luncheon on the problems of Mexican-Americans, the largest minority group in the state.

Like Sen. Humphrey, he pledged to appoint a Spanish-speaking American to his cabinet and said he would fill California's first federal judicial vacancy with a Mexican-American.

Sen. Humphrey, already campaigning in California, after conceding Oregon in advance, pledged to appoint a Spanish-speaking American to his cabinet.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Swamps Opposition by 368 to 96

Chaban-Delmas Sweeps Test Vote

JAMES GOLDSBOROUGH
PARIS, May 24 (UPI)—The French Socialist Party's test vote in the National Assembly tonight, aiming the opposition by 368 to 96. It was the vote on government policy for the 1969 election.

The debate yesterday and today centered on Mr. Chaban-Delmas's economic and social reforms, which majority speakers claimed have put France in the best economic shape of any European country.

Throughout the debate, however, it was apparent that the campaigning for next year's elections was already under way. The opposition hopes to cut sharply into the huge government majority, and the majority, knowing it cannot hope to repeat the landslide of 1968, hopes to limit losses.



Jacques Chaban-Delmas

Two Heidelberg Bombs Kill 3 GIs

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 24 (AP)—Three U.S. servicemen were killed and five persons injured tonight when terrorist bombs went off in two cars parked inside the headquarters compound of the U.S. Army's European Command.

An Army spokesman said the blasts in cars parked some 150 yards apart blew a hole in a wall at a data-processing building and shattered glass in a movie theater and officers' club.

The three dead, who were not immediately identified, were in the vicinity of the data-processing center when the first bomb detonated.

Ulster Catholics Edge Toward Backing Whitelaw

By Bernard Weinraub
BELFAST, May 24 (UPI)—The Roman Catholic minority, anxious about growing Protestant militancy and uncertain about the terror tactics of the Irish Republican Army, has made tentative steps toward supporting William Whitelaw, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland.

Although Catholic political leaders have made clear that full support for Mr. Whitelaw would be withheld until all men interned without trial are released from the Long Kesh internment camp, Catholic community and church leaders have in recent days responded warmly to Mr. Whitelaw.

"The peace movement in our community is gaining strength," said Creggan, chairman of the Central Citizens Defense Committee, a powerful group in the Falls Road ghetto. "It's growing every day."

Peace Movement Gaining Strength As IRA Terrorism Stirs Discontent

Committee, a powerful group in the Falls Road ghetto. "It's growing every day."

The group, set up in 1969 after rioting in the ghetto, said in a statement that they had outlined to Mr. Whitelaw "the legacies of the Unionist administration which were causing the most concern."

Nixon, Kosygin Sign an Accord For a Linkup in Space in 1975

Science Panel Is Formed in Second Pact

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 24 (UPI)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nixon signed today an agreement on space cooperation. The pact proclaimed a commitment by the Soviet Union and the United States to carry out a docking of spacecraft in 1975.

The agreements, together with two others signed yesterday on medicine and pollution, were hailed by both sides as setting a favorable atmosphere for major pacts on trade and on strategic arms limitation expected still to be concluded during President Nixon's weeklong stay in Moscow.

The President and his principal advisers, meanwhile, continued to meet with the Soviet leaders in what were described as "businesslike, open and constructive" discussions. The meetings, by the end of today, totaled about 15 hours.

Mrs. Nixon's Tour

Mrs. Nixon continued today to follow her tour program, which took her to Moscow University, the crush of shoppers at the GUM department store on Red Square and, in the evening, to the circus.

Although an agreement on limitation of strategic arms, an accord which has been under negotiation in Helsinki, is expected to be signed by Mr. Nixon in Moscow, Soviet and American spokesmen denied reports that the pact had been completed.

However, the spokesmen confirmed that the two principal negotiators, Gerard C. Smith of the United States and Vladimir S. Semenov of the Soviet Union, were flying here tomorrow from Helsinki. This was taken to mean that virtually all the technical details had been ironed out.

Today's meetings between Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leaders began in the morning and an evening session lasted until midnight.

The talks were concerned mainly with European problems. The delegations were understood to be seeking agreement on approaches to the long-proposed European security conference and talks on a mutual, balanced reduction of forces in Europe. West Germany's ratification of its goodwill treaties with Moscow and Warsaw had cleared the air for such talks.

The Soviet Union is believed to continue to push for holding the European security conference later this year and has been urging participating nations, which include the European countries plus the United States and Canada, to hold a preparatory meeting in Helsinki.

For Efficiency
The United States favors a European conference on principle and has said that the ratification of the West German treaties now opens the way for the preparatory stage of such a gathering. But Washington has also insisted that the conference be thoroughly prepared, to insure concrete results.

Mr. Nixon's day began with the signing of the pact on space cooperation. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



MOSCOW BOUND—Gerard Smith (right), chief U.S. delegate to SALT conference, and a smiling Vladimir Semenov, his Soviet counterpart, in Helsinki yesterday. The two are to fly to Moscow today, apparently to join the U.S.-Soviet summit talks there.

U.S. Also Says It Hit Haiphong Petroleum

2 Power Plants Struck in North

By Peter Osnes

SAIGON, May 24 (UPI)—U.S. jets have struck two more North Vietnamese thermal power plants and hit an important petroleum storage area near Haiphong, the U.S. command said today.

The attacks on the two power plants, following an attack on one near Hanoi over the weekend, are part of what the Pentagon has now officially acknowledged to be a new phase of the bombing aimed at crippling North Vietnam's limited industrial capacity.

The rationale for the strikes against the power plants, senior American officers say, is that they supply electricity to the small shops and factories which repair North Vietnamese trucks and tanks.

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U.S. Is Sending More B-52s To War Zone; Total Unknown

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—The Defense Department announced today that additional B-52 bombers are being sent to Southeast Asia to take part in the stepped-up air war against North Vietnam.

At present there are 140 B-52s in Southeast Asia and 80 of those have been sent there since the beginning of this year. The United States has about 420 of the bombers in its total force.

Gen. James, deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, when asked whether the new bombers would be used to blast targets in North Vietnam, replied, "I wouldn't rule it out."

He said at another point that the planes would fly missions both north and south of the Demilitarized Zone and would hit targets in the DMZ itself.

To date, the B-52s have been used mainly for strikes in support of South Vietnamese forces defending their own territory, with only five raids being made north of the DMZ and only one as far north as Haiphong.

The sending of additional B-52s was made public a day after the Pentagon announced that the air war against North Vietnam was being expanded to include industrial targets supporting the war effort.

When questioned as to exactly what was involved in this new

widening of the air war, Gen. James said: "We do not rule out any target," but he added "I'm not going to give you any specifics."

Meantime, the State Department dismissed as misleading a statement by the top-ranking North Vietnamese negotiator at the Paris peace talks that Hanoi only seeks a coalition government in South Vietnam.

Spokesman Charles W. Bray said the only goal of the North Vietnamese is "political domination of South Vietnam." There can be no doubt in anybody's mind.

Officers say this shift has made it easier for U.S. planes to hit Communist forces in the area of the Demilitarized Zone where North Vietnamese defenses had been particularly tight. Compared to the hundreds of surface-to-air missiles fired at

planes, there have been only a few anti-aircraft guns in the area. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

2 Men Hijack S. African Jet; Holding Hostages in Malawi

JOHANNESBURG, May 24 (Reuters)—Two men, said to be armed with guns and dynamite, today forced a South African Airways Boeing-727 to fly to Malawi with four crew members and passengers on board. Their aims were not known.

Latest reports said the hijacker—the first South African aircraft to be hijacked—was parked at the end of the main runway at Chibola Airport outside Blantyre, the Malawi capital, under conditions of stringent security and complete secrecy.

First news of the hijacking came in a radio message from the hijacker's pilot saying "there's dynamite on board" as it was flying from Salisbury, Rhodesia, to Johannesburg.

The pilot said the hijackers had threatened to blow up the plane if it landed in South Africa. They wanted to go to the Indian Ocean islands of the Seychelles, or Madagascar, but he had told them he had insufficient fuel and suggested Blantyre.

After discussions on board the plane, which was carrying 50 passengers and six crew members, the hijacker returned to Salisbury, where it refueled. It set off again

after the hijackers had selected hostages from among the passengers and let the rest go, along with two hostages.

A Canberra jet bomber of the Rhodesian Air Force took off in pursuit, but abandoned the chase after the hijacked aircraft crossed the Rhodesian frontier.

All the hostages are men—two South Africans and three Rhodesians.

Frederick passengers described the hijackers as swarthy complexioned and apparently not English-speaking. They said they made the hostages collect the passengers' passports so that they could select their hostages. Afterwards the passports were returned.

[A hotel-keeper in Salisbury said the hijackers were from Lebanon descent and that one was from Cape Town and the other from Beirut, UPI reported. They stayed at the hotel last night, but he could not identify them further.]

One passenger said a hostess told him the hijackers wanted South African passports because "South African police had arrested somebody they knew."

170 Seized in Saigon

SAIGON, May 24 (Reuters)—Saigon authorities today announced that 170 persons, most of them students, had been arrested for taking part in a peace demonstration and warned that anyone violating public order could be tried by military courts.

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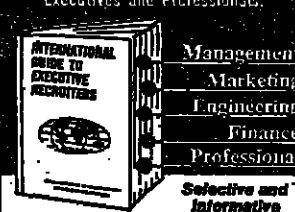
Location will be Geneva. Fluent English required. French and a Scandinavian language desirable. Position will demand high level of administrative ability which must be evidenced by previous experience.

All applications will be treated in strictest confidence. Please write giving full details including salary requirements to:

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D. N. Pritt, 84, Dies; Leftist U.K. Lawyer

Won Stalin Prize;
Expelled by Laborites

LONDON, England, May 24 (UPI)—D. N. Pritt, 84, a Marxist lawyer and politician who once defended Jomo Kenyatta, died at his home here yesterday.

Son of a prosperous metal merchant, Mr. Pritt played a part in numerous leftist causes. He wrote a book on the Soviet legal system and won the Stalin Peace Prize in 1954.

Born Sept. 22, 1887, Mr. Pritt won a scholarship to Winchester but left early to enter his father's business. He studied in Switzerland, mastered German and French and later took a degree in law at London University.

Before appeal tribunals, Mr. Pritt argued with extreme subtlety. But in a trial, and faced with a hostile witness in court, his patience and tact sometimes failed him.

For the Workman
He resolved at an early age that he would never appeal for an employer against a workman, a landlord against a tenant or for a political opponent of the working class.

He defended a number of well known personalities, among them President Kenyatta, during Kenya's Mau Mau trial in 1952. In 1933 he headed the commission of inquiry into the Reichstag fire trial.

Mr. Pritt was elected a Labor party member of Parliament in 1935, but in 1940 the party expelled him for a book he wrote defending the entry of Russian troops into Finland.

Mrs. Cordelia Biddle

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (WP).—Cordelia Biddle, 56, wife of Livingston L. Biddle Jr., a writer, teacher and sometime government official, died here Monday of cancer. They lived in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The Biddles lived in Washington from 1933 to 1937, when Mr. Biddle was special assistant to Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R.I., and later deputy chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Mrs. Biddle worked on the editorial staffs of Harper's Bazaar, Time and Life.

It was while working for the American Red Cross in Europe during World War II that she met her husband, a member of the distinguished Biddle family of Philadelphia, who was driving an ambulance for the American Field Service.

They were married in Italy during a break in the fighting.

Burt A. Masse

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 24 (AP)—Burt A. Masse, 34, former executive vice-president of the Palmolive Co. and foreman of a special grand jury which investigated the S. Valentine's Day massacre in Chicago, died Monday. Mr. Masse founded the Chicago Crime Laboratory, which later became the nucleus of the FBI crime laboratory.

Jerry Mitchell

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP).—Jerry Mitchell, 67, a sports writer for the New York Post for 38 years, died late Monday.

Lucretia Grady

SAN MATEO, Calif., May 24 (AP).—Lucretia del Valle Grady, 79, widow of Henry P. Grady, who served as U.S. ambassador to India, Greece and Iran, died yesterday. Mrs. Grady was an active leader in the Democratic party, serving as California national committeewoman and as a vice-president of the National Committee.

Tories Win Vote On EEC, Barely

LONDON, May 24 (Reuters).

Britain's Conservative government scraped up a majority of only five votes in repelling another challenge in Parliament tonight to legislation enabling the country to join the European Economic Community in January.

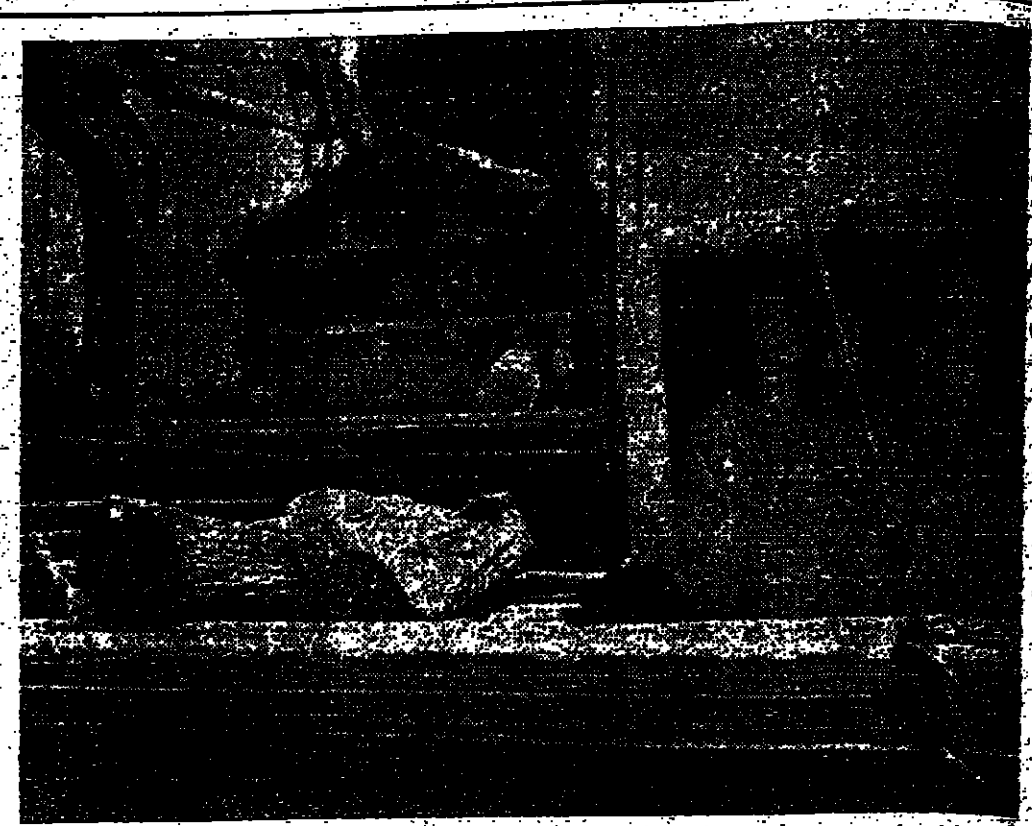
Only three weeks ago Prime Minister Edward Heath's administration survived its closest vote yet on Commons. Market entry by a margin of four votes. Twice previously opposition attacks had been defeated by eight votes. The government's overall majority in the House of Commons is 26. The latest challenge came from a Conservative rebel on this issue, anti-marketeer Enoch Powell, with Labor-party support, when the lower house resumed detailed study of the European communities bill during the lengthy committee stage.

Despite the narrowness of recent votes, ministers are still confident the legislation will pass through the remaining parliamentary stages, both in the Commons and the House of Lords, by October at the latest.

Painting Recovered

VENICE, May 24 (Reuters).—Police last night recovered 19 paintings stolen six days ago from Padua Cathedral in one of Italy's biggest art thefts.

The paintings—a series of wooden panels by 14th-century artist Giotto de Monapoli—were seized when police swooped on a group of men in Mestre, a big industrial town outside Venice, while they were being transferred from one car to another.



Statue on a truck for removal with work men (background) taking down another

Statues Removed From the Tombs on Appian Way

ROME, May 24 (AP).—Ancient statues are being removed from the Appian Way to a safer place in a museum just three days after a vandal smashed parts of Michelangelo's Pietà in the Vatican.

The decision was made in September, and only by coincidence was being carried out

soon after Lazio Totti, a Hungarian emigrant to Australia, disfigured the Pietà with a hammer in St. Peter's Basilica Sunday, officials said.

Officials want to protect the statues from increasing vandalism.

Relics being transferred to the National Museum of Dialectal Arts included the

five busts of the Hilarus, a

cus tomb and the three bust

the Rabirri tombs.

They will eventually be placed with plaster copies of the pictureque Appian Way where they have stood nearly 2,000 years since ancient Romans turned roads into a patrician way.

In Health Corps' First Big Assignment

Medical Aides Go to Ghettos, Rural Areas

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT).

The National Health Service Corps, the new federal organization created to place medical personnel in areas short of health services, yesterday made its first major assignments—288 medical professionals to 122 communities throughout the country.

The doctors, dentists, nurses and other personnel will start work in July in areas from Staten Island, N.Y., to Alaska, offering services to residents in urban ghettos and rural regions.

Created under a law signed by President Nixon 17 months ago, the new organization will meet only a small part of the demand for health services since at least 5,000 American communities are without adequate health care.

"We are assigning the personnel to areas that are understaffed with health professionals, even though some of these communities seem to have enough physicians," said Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, assistant secretary for health and scientific affairs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Those involved, 152 doctors, 20 dentists, 72 nurses and 44 other health personnel, will be working under the U.S. Public Health Service, an arm of the Department of HEW.

Dr. DuVal explained that in some of the areas to which personnel are being assigned health care services will be offered "to pockets of the population" that are being inadequately cared for.

Many of the communities have federal health programs already being conducted by the Office of Economic Opportunity or the Public Health Service, through, for example, such organizations as the Indian Health Service.

Dr. DuVal said that the corps would be used "as another way of staffing" groups such as the Indian Health Service.

The volunteers joining the corps, he said, will be fulfilling a draft obligation for the duration of their service. The salaries, including those of young doctors, will start at about \$12,000 a year and will be paid by federal funds.

Patients may be charged fees, but only on their ability to pay. To many, if not most of those receiving treatment, the services will be free. Funds that are collected may be retained to provide additional care within the community or returned to the federal Treasury.

In announcing the new assignments, Dr. DuVal also appointed Dr. H. McDonald Rimple, a former New York City graduate of Columbia University, as director of the corps. He had been serving as acting director for the last year.

Professionals have been assigned to communities in 39 other states and the District of Columbia. A majority of the areas are rural, but included are such major cities as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newport News, Galveston and Kansas City, Mo.

Spokesmen for the corps, which has its headquarters in the Washington suburb of Rockville, Md., said the 122 communities were chosen from over 500 that had submitted applications for aid.

An Everest Expedition

QUITTA at 26,900 Feet

KATMANDU, May 24 (Reuters).

The European expedition to Mount Everest has abandoned its attempt to scale the world's highest peak by its unclimbed southwest face, the Nepalese Foreign Ministry announced here today.

The announcement said bad weather had defeated the climbers after a summit team got beyond 26,900 feet on the 29,028-foot mountain, but few other details were given. Britons and Austrians are among the climbers.

Painting Recovered

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Police last night recovered 19 paintings stolen six days ago from Padua Cathedral in one of Italy's biggest art thefts.

The paintings—a series of wooden panels by 14th-century artist Giotto de Monapoli—were seized when police swooped on a group of men in Mestre, a big industrial town outside Venice, while they were being transferred from one car to another.

under the terms of the Emergency Health Personnel Act of 1970.

The act authorized \$10 million in fiscal year 1971 to create the corps, \$20 million for operations in this fiscal year and \$30 million for fiscal year 1973. The original intent of the health planners at the Department of HEW was to set up about 150 teams of health professionals, with from two to six persons in each group.

The administration budget for 1973 said the corps "will permit

an estimated 600 health

professionals to be placed in

approximately 300 medically

served areas." Despite the

ing figures of the act, it

ministration has requested

about half the authority

Because of the adminis-

tration on the hiring of

federal employees, the cor-

ps may be slow in starting. The

signment of personnel

earlier this year when 68

nel were assigned.

Sale of Wild Animals as Pets In U.S. Is Termed Inhumane

By Eugene Linden

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—The harvesting and sale of wild animals as pets have become an unfortunate adjunct to the growth of the conservation movement in the United States.

The idea that buying a monkey, wolf, viper or jaguar as a pet fosters or expresses love of nature runs counter to the spirit that conservationists have been trying to encourage. Yet Americans now spend \$20 million to \$30 million on such animals annually and the pet industry avidly serves and encourages this demand.

I started to investigate the pet industry while I was working for former Democratic Rep. Richard L. Ottlinger in 1970. "The first thing I learned was that if you are willing to pay, it is simple to purchase any animal—endangered or not, dangerous or not, legal or not, with no questions asked."

My telephone inquiries of pet dealers across the United States produced offers of lions, jaguars, mountain lions and cheetahs. Only once was I asked whether I knew how to handle such animals.

A pet dealer in Florida offered to sell me an untamed, full-grown mountain lion, and when I asked whether it was dangerous he said: "No, just keep it away from livestock." (I told him I had children.)

Virtually Unregulated
The pet industry is virtually unregulated in what it can sell and to whom. Far from exercising self-control, it has abused its freedom.

By selling as pets animals impossible to domesticate, impossible to keep alive in captivity, or dangerous—and thus defrauding the public.

By transporting wild animals with inhumane provisions for their health, thus committing the wild animal imported as a pet to a short life of misery before death due to mishandling.

By playing a cruel numbers game in the collection of wild animals.

Up to 10 animals die for every one that makes it to the pet store and uncounted breeding mothers are killed to harvest the young. In some cases habitat and nesting areas are destroyed to collect animals for sale.

Apart from my inquiries of the larger pet dealers across the United States, I made several calls to pet shops randomly selected from the Manhattan telephone book and asked if I could buy a proboscis monkey. All tried to convince me to buy various exotic monkeys that they had in stock, and two of the shops promised that if I left a \$50 deposit they could get me one.

Action in Malaysia
Further questions revealed that both these people were aware that the proboscis monkey is almost extinct, and that exportation from Malaysia has been banned. The cheetah, too, is endangered in almost all of its habitat, but I had no trouble

finding a pet dealer who

sold me one. There was a

bid been. Legally experts

Besides procuring exot-

ics, pet stores regularly

the monkeys, falcons,

owls and rattlesnakes as

educational pets for the

Both in advertisement

the time of sale, the pe-

consistently misrepresent

animals to potential bi-

on such matters as an

suitability as a pet, the

handling it requires a

chances of its survival.

Such deceptions are an

mon in the selling of

Joe Davis of the New Y

logical Society says that

any monkey sold as a

side within a year and th

of the monkeys sold in a

cannot be kept alive 1

zoos.

A common reason for

that human respiratory

prove fatal to monkeys

from this vulnerability;

key makes a bad pet be

is virtually impossible to

break. Yet tens of thous

monkeys are sold each y

little warning about th

other problems the ow

encounter, nor the mis

monkey will suffer.

The Easiest Way

No matter what plan

ments, wholesalers make

harvesting precautions;

Offices Searched

ets Violations Charged
2 at Corriere della Sera

MILAN, May 24 (AP)—Police here today charged two men with violating laws against publishing secrets in the offices of the Corriere della Sera newspaper.

The charges were brought against the two men after a three-hour search of the newspaper's offices by police.

The search was conducted by a team of 30 policemen, who searched the offices of the newspaper, which is one of the largest in Italy.

The two men, who were not named, were charged with violating laws against publishing secrets in the offices of the newspaper.

The charges were brought against the two men after a three-hour search of the newspaper's offices by police.

whether there were any radio receivers in the offices. A radio technician assisted the search.

Mr. Zicari and Corriere's director, Piero Ottone, were charged with violating secret police investigation and instigating officials to leak secret information. The charges may bring up to two years in jail on conviction.

Mr. Ottone formally protested the police action and called it unprecedented in the 28 years of Italy as a republic.

In a statement, the National Journalists' Association described the search as an "illegitimate and useless act in a series of police attempts to curb the freedom of the press."

The move came in a tense atmosphere which has prevailed among Italian police since an unidentified man shot assistant police chief Luigi Calabresi, head of the political section, was a key investigator into the terrorist activities of extremist groups in Milan, and his life had often been threatened.

Last week Milan's state prosecutor ordered a blackout on news relating to the Calabresi case. He warned reporters against publishing any leak about the investigation and threatened court action against those who might break the order.

Public prosecutor Liberato Riccardi said he moved against Corriere for its article on the case Monday.

The main element in the Corriere story was that Mr. Calabresi's killer had forgotten a brand-new folding umbrella in the stolen car in which he fled the shooting scene. The car was found abandoned.

Corriere said the umbrella might be a key element because an assistant in a Milan shop reportedly recalled the man who had bought such an umbrella a few days before Mr. Calabresi's murder.

Parliament to Meet
ROME, May 24 (Reuters).—The Italian parliament meets tomorrow for the first time since the May 7 general election, with prospects still bleak for the early formation of a majority government.

One of the first tasks of the two houses of parliament—the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies—is to elect new presidents (speakers).

Political sources said it is almost certain that the former president, Antonio Tanassi, 64, a Christian Democrat, and Alessandro Pertini, 74, a Socialist, will be re-elected.

France to Press
Barbie Affair

PARIS, May 24 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou said today that France "will continue with extreme energy" to seek the extradition of Klaus Altmann, a German-born Bolivian citizen wanted in France for alleged crimes during the World War II German occupation in Lyons.

Altmann, known as Klaus Barbie when he tracked down members of the French Resistance, recently denied he was guilty of slaying Resistance leaders and French Jews. He admitted, however, that he headed a special command of the German SS and that he in fact used the name Barbie. He had previously denied he was Barbie.

France asked for his extradition several months ago, particularly for his alleged responsibility for the death of Resistance leader Jean Moulin. Today's statement came as a Paris newspaper published interviews in serial form with Barbie describing his wartime activities.

Dayan Foresees
10-Yr. Occupation

REHOVOT, Israel, May 24 (AP).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israel may have to cling to occupied Arab territory for another 10 to 15 years, and had to build a military machine that could repel Arab attacks "cheaply and fast."

"In the absence of a peace settlement, we may have to remain on the present cease-fire lines until 1980 or 1985," he said.

However, he said that he did not envisage renewed warfare in the Middle East for at least nine months.

Police Raids Net
25 Turk Leftists

ISTANBUL, May 24 (UPI).—Security forces raided anarchist hideouts in various parts of Istanbul today and detained 25 persons, including one woman, in one of the biggest recent crackdowns on the leftist underground, martial law authorities said.

They said the raiders found great quantities of guns, ammunition, explosives and leftist publications. One of those detained was a woman.

The crackdown came as the new cabinet of Premier Ferit Melen held its first meeting in Ankara with members of the National Security Council under the chairmanship of President Cevdet Sunay.

Heinemann to Visit U.K.
LONDON, May 24 (Reuters).—West German President Gustav Heinemann will pay a visit to Britain from Oct. 24 to 28, official sources disclosed tonight.



"A ONE AND A TWO..."—Frankie, a chimpanzee, was one of two guest conductors at a recent tiny tots concert by the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. The other was Ansel Bruslow, seen here giving tuxedoed Frankie a helping hand with the downbeat.

'He Is Opposed to Our Entire Society'

Soviet Cultural Chief Assails Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, May 24 (UPI).—Nobel Prize novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn is unable to publish his works in his Russian homeland because "he has raised his hand against the very dignity of the Soviet people," Culture Minister Ekaterina Furtseva said today.

"Too bad," Mrs. Furtseva said at a news conference for American and Soviet journalists. "Solzhenitsyn is not devoid of talent. He could create honest works if he wished."

"But he cannot accept the revolution, he cannot accept what has happened in this country. He is opposed to our entire society. He has raised his hand against the very dignity of the Soviet people."

"We do not believe the Nobel award is a prize for Solzhenitsyn's literary works. We believe it is a political prize for his struggle against the Soviet people and the Soviet system in his writings," she said.

She said Mr. Solzhenitsyn "can go to Sweden and receive the prize there if he wishes. But he cannot receive the prize here. Why should we allow a political act of this type in this country?"

As for the prize money, she said, "as far as we know, he has already received it. That is his private business."

Mrs. Furtseva, a lively blonde woman of 62, switched repeatedly during her 90-minute news conference from girlish enthusiasm for claimed cultural achievements of the Soviet Union to a glowering denunciation of Mr. Solzhenitsyn, modern art and America's Jewish Defense League.

Bolshoi Cancellation

Last year's planned trip of the Bolshoi Ballet to the United States was cancelled because of the activities of the JDL, she said.

"A bomb exploded in a Chicago theater when the Molsiey Ballet was in that city," she said. "We could not risk sending the Bolshoi to the United States at the time. But we hope the current visit of President Nixon to Moscow will have results also in the cultural field."

"We do not have a Jewish problem here," she said. "Sometimes you reproach us when the situation in the United States is worse. A bomb exploded in [theatrical impresario] Sol Hurok's office and the Jews did that. If the actual culprits have not yet been found, that is not to the honor of the United States."

Mrs. Furtseva said the Soviet state refuses to finance modern art because "it does not reflect everyday life."

"I am sure many of you must be sick and tired of modernistic art," she said, with a vigorous throat-cutting motion with her left hand.

"We all want to have beautiful

Arab Guerrillas
Accuse Jordan

BEIRUT, May 24 (UPI).—The Jordanian intelligence service has established a guerrilla group called "el-Nisr" (the Eagle), a spokesman for el-Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla organization, said.

The aim of the new group is to "stab the Palestinian revolution" by launching acts that would discredit the guerrilla movement, the spokesman added.

The group is headed, the spokesman said, by a retired Jordanian officer, Lt. Anwar Khamis, who "earlier tried, but failed, to infiltrate the ranks of the guerrilla movement."

26 Die in Indonesia Fire

DJAKARTA, May 24 (AP).—Twenty-six men were killed and 27 ships, including two oil tankers, were destroyed when a fire swept through the port of Kartika Bahari at dawn here today. There was no immediate explanation as to the cause of the fire.

Heinemann to Visit U.K.

Compressed Gas Tried Out
As 'Clean' Auto Fuel in U.S.

By Everett R. Holles

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (UPI).—Jack Vick drove away recently from Union Oil's service station on Magnolia Avenue with a bright new sticker on the back of his 1970 Buick Le Sabre. It said:

"This car runs on clean natural gas."

He had just paid the station owner, Bob Mitchell, \$507.48 for installation of a Dual Fuel system that operates on either natural gas or gasoline, and an initial tankful of 600 cubic feet of compressed gas.

Mr. Vick, who works for the Riverside School District, was the first convert of a new campaign aimed at popularizing the so-called clean gaseous fuel among motorists of this smog-choked city, where air pollution exceeds safe levels five days out of seven.

Two Union stations are offering the natural gas for sale alongside their gasoline pumps and are equipping customers' cars with Dual Fuel converters as part of a nine-month public acceptance test set up with two subsidiaries of the Pacific Lighting Corp.

In Use for 20 Years

Although natural gas, either compressed or liquefied, has been used as fuel for trucks, buses and other fleet vehicles for nearly 20 years, the Riverside experiment marks the first time that it has been offered to the public at corner filling stations for use in family cars.

Mr. Vick's tankful of natural gas, equivalent to about six gallons of gasoline and good for 90 to 100 miles of travel, cost him \$1.32, which is at least \$1 less than he has been paying for six gallons of high-test gasoline.

At that rate, using natural gas for city driving and gasoline on the freeways, he figured that his Dual Fuel conversion would pay for itself in about three and a half years, besides cutting down on engine repair bills, making driving more pleasant and "helping in some small way to combat the terrible fouling of our air."

Pilot Project

The pilot project here, with a goal of at least 300 private car conversions by next spring, was organized by Dual Fuel Systems, Inc., of Los Angeles, which manufactures the conversion kits, and the Southern California Gas Co., distributor of natural gas. Both are wholly-owned operations of Pacific Lighting.

Dual Fuel is using newspapers, radio and television to tell the city's motorists about extensive testing that has involved some 3,500 vehicles logging more than 40 million miles on the dual devices and demonstrating reductions of up to 90 percent in carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen emissions.

Aside from reduction of pollution emissions, an assortment of fringe benefits are reported for the system, such as easier starting, more reliable idling and less "stumbling."

Because engine fouling caused by gasoline additives and solvents is eliminated, oil in test vehicles using natural gas has gone unchanged for as long as 25,000 or 30,000 miles, spark plugs may last for 50,000 miles and valve grinding is rarely required.

Insurance companies and regulatory agencies have held compressed natural gas to be as safe as or safer than gasoline, with less

Air Bag in Test
In Car Flops

DETROIT, May 24 (UPI).—An air bag placed in a test vehicle to prove its reliability failed to deploy yesterday. The dummy in the car broke the steering wheel and slammed its head into the windshield in the 30-mile-per-hour crash.

The demonstration was being presented by the National Motor Vehicle Safety Advisory Council to show that "the safety factor of the air bag under laboratory or controlled conditions has, and is being proved, constantly."

The air bag is to become a required safety device on all cars in 1976.

fire hazard in the event of an accident because the gaseous fuel dissipates quickly in the atmosphere.

But there are some disadvantages.

There is some loss of acceleration and a reduction in horsepower of about 15 percent at higher speeds. When natural gas is used, the air capacity in the cylinder is reduced and the slower flame speed of natural gas lowers peak cylinder pressure.

At the Union Oil stations here, the natural gas sells for 22 cents a hundred feet, or 11 to 18 cents less than an equivalent gallon of gasoline. This saving includes a California tax forgiveness of about 5 cents a gallon for motorists using state-approved anti-pollution motor fuels.

Still, because of handling costs, the price is nearly three times higher than the bulk price of the same compressed gas used by commercial fleet operators,



It takes, on average, 15 years training to become a BEA Captain.

In good hands.

When you fly BEA, we can't guarantee that you'll meet your Captain. In fact, the chances are that you won't.

Not because the Captain is uninterested in his passengers. On the contrary, the well-being of his passengers is the Captain's prime concern. And the best contribution, he believes, that he can make to that well-being, is to stay in the cockpit, giving his full personal

attention to every last detail of the flight.

But just occasionally—though now and then as often as he would like—the Captain may hand over to his First Officer, come out of the cockpit, and meet some of his passengers personally. That gives him a lot of pleasure.

To judge from our picture, it often gives our passengers a lot of pleasure, too.

BEA
Your Captain wishes you
a pleasant flight.

Animahish Science
Is Right to
us Research

DON, May 24 (AP).—British medical and legal experts called on the government to scientists to use human embryos in research for projects as the search for a cure.

The experts stressed that use of unborn babies should be strictly controlled and there be no monetary trade in them.

ss Uncover

with Group Plot
against the State

ICH, May 24 (Reuters).—Police announced today that they had uncovered preparations for an armed guerrilla-style attack against the state by a group of young extremists.

The group, which was active in the south of France, had been planning to attack a government building in Lyons.

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The Supreme Court: Trial by Jury

The first thing that ought to be said about the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of non-unanimous jury verdicts in state criminal cases is that it is not new. As long ago as 1900, the court said states could approve non-unanimous verdicts if they wanted to and at least six states have. But once that much is said about the court's decision, little remains that might be considered favorable. The logic of the argument and the lessons of history seem to us to come down heavily on the side of the dissenters, and the implications of the decision are a little bit terrifying.

Since the court first spoke on this question at the turn of the century, many things have changed both in the country and in the law. It is those changes which make the decision in this case seem so strange. For example, there is now a majority on the court for these three propositions: that the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of jury trial in criminal cases applies the same way in state courts that it applies in federal courts; that this guarantee requires a unanimous verdict in federal courts; and that the same guarantee does not require a unanimous verdict in state courts.

When the Supreme Court first spoke on this matter in state cases, the first of these propositions had not been established. None of the guarantees in the Bill of Rights had then been applied to the states by the court, although most of them now have been. The jury trial guarantee was applied for the first time in 1968, and the premise underlying the opinions of eight of the nine justices in this week's case is that it applies in state courts exactly as it applies in federal courts. Given that premise and the court's long history of insisting upon unanimous verdicts in federal courts, it had seemed a foregone conclusion that non-unanimous verdicts in state cases would be held unconstitutional.

Nevertheless, four members of the court—Chief Justice Burger and Associate Justices White, Blackmun and Rehnquist—indicated a readiness to overturn at least a half-dozen precedents in order to sustain split-jury verdicts. The logic of Justice White's opinion for himself and the other three requires that the non-unanimous rule be sustained in federal, as well as state, cases. Four other members of the court—Justices Douglas, Brennan, Stewart and Marshall—argued the matter the other way and dissented squarely from Monday's decision. That left the crucial vote in the hands of Justice Powell, who rejected the idea that the jury trial guarantee must apply the same way in both sets of courts. He agreed with the logic of Justice White that unanimous verdicts are not fundamental to the function of a jury so he voted to uphold

them in state courts. But he was not prepared to dump 200 years of history and abandon them in the federal courts.

The basic rationale for unanimous verdicts, outside of history, rests in the requirement that prosecutors prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. If nine jurors believe a man is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt and three believe he is not, has the prosecution met that burden? The court's majority says yes. But if that is so, what about a vote of eight-to-four or seven-to-five or, since 12-member juries are no longer required, three-to-two or two-to-one? Once the line of unanimity is broken, it seems to us, another stopping place is hard to define, despite Justice White's statement that "a substantial majority" of jurors must be convinced of guilt and Justice Blackmun's comment that a seven-to-five system "would afford me great difficulty."

The other rationale for unanimous verdicts lies in the role of the jury in representing a cross-section of a community. It doesn't do much good to insist that minorities be represented on juries if the views of minority jurors can be ignored once the jury retires to consider a verdict.

No one can predict with any accuracy what the impact of the court's decision will be. For one thing, little is known about how juries really operate. The most reliable study of jury behavior indicates that a nine-to-three rule would produce 44 convictions and 12 acquittals out of every 100 cases where a unanimous verdict is not possible.

Just as important, it seems to us, may be the impact of majority rule on jury deliberations themselves. The need to convince the remaining three or two or one holdouts has substantially modified many jury verdicts, some for the better and some for the worse. It has also forced extremely careful analysis of the evidence in cases that might otherwise end quickly, and without much analysis, on an original nine-to-three ballot.

Of course, before the non-unanimous verdict becomes widespread most states will have to change either constitutions or their existing laws. Before doing so, both legislators and voters ought to consider that all the court has said is that non-unanimous jury verdicts are constitutional—not that such verdicts are desirable. Indeed, Justice Blackmun remarked that if he were in a legislature, he would oppose non-unanimous juries as a matter of policy. The rule that juries should be unanimous is an old one, older in Anglo-American law than the Constitution of the United States. It is not a rule that ought to be abandoned without the most sober kind of consideration, just because the Supreme Court says it is permissible under the Constitution to do so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Deal on Rhodesia

Britain has honorably accepted the Pearce Commission's verdict that Rhodesia's black majority emphatically rejects the proposed settlement worked out by British negotiators with the white minority government in Salisbury last November. This means that Britain will continue to maintain the mandatory sanctions invoked against Rhodesia by the UN Security Council.

In accepting defeat for a project on which he had expended great effort, British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home warned that the stark choice in Rhodesia lies between a compromise settlement and "a rapid and complete polarization of the races and the prospect of conflict." This grim assessment may be accurate, for Rhodesia's white rulers have already taken the country far along South Africa's road to apartheid.

Once Rhodesia's five million blacks were free to express their views, however, there was scant chance that they would approve a settlement legalizing their inferior status far into the future and leaving the long-run possibility of majority rule dependent on the goodwill of white politicians. The most impressive aspect of the Pearce Commission canvass in Rhodesia was the manner in which blacks—including chiefs on the white government's payroll—boldly denounced the proposals.

Sir Alec tried to keep alive the possibility of future negotiations; but Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith flatly asserted in a broadcast that "there will be no negotiations with a view to changing any of the terms of the settlement." So the sanctions will continue and the black African governments will undoubtedly press in the Security Council for expanding them and tightening enforcement. The rejection of the settlement and the renewed focus on sanctions will be especially embarrassing to the United States, which has openly breached the UN Charter by importing Rhodesian chrome ore.

Congress can relieve that embarrassment and atone for its own unwise action last year by backing Sen. Gale McGee's drive to repeal the Byrd amendment which, by allowing Rhodesian chrome imports, placed the United States in violation of the sanctions for which it had voted at the UN.

Fortunately, the Nixon administration has finally nailed the spurious arguments that helped get the Byrd bill through and has come out strongly for the McGee repealer. Its passage would be the most effective way to restore the validity of this country's long-standing commitments to the UN, the rule of law and the principle of self-determination for all peoples.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Rhodesia: A Loose End

Just as the Netherlands and France have done before, Britain realizes that it cannot do away with its empire without leaving some loose ends. Rhodesia is such a loose end, for Ian Smith remains where he is and

no pressure through economic sanctions by Britain or other Western countries can unseat him. That could only happen through pressure by the African countries themselves. But there is too little true unity in that continent to achieve such a goal.

—From the *Het Parool* (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1897

NEW YORK—Senior Benjamin Guerra, Treasurer of the Cuban junta, said: "What Mr. Clemenceau says is the truth. American ideas of liberty have already influenced Cuba. In fact, Cuba is more American today than Spain. The influence of the United States has been felt and to some degree at least, the country is responsible for what is now going on in Cuba." He also said that Cuba was economically tied, more and more, to the United States.

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1922

PARIS—Happily, the only important topics of the day are not wars and their prevention nor commercial rivalry and exploitation. The restoration of the masculine custom of wearing the shiny "high hat" has succeeded in fashionable discussions to the question of "corset or no corset." The consensus is that the "high hat" must again take its traditional place as officially indispensable or painfully necessary on most solemn or "show" occasions.



"The Captain's Delayed at the Gate. He Has a Hijacker's Behavior Profile."

McGovern and Truman

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Every time George McGovern wins another state primary election, the Republicans are delighted. As they see it, he is a political accident, whose radical policies and energetic amateur doorbell-ringing were successful in the confusing scramble of the state primaries, but will be a Democratic party disaster in a straight test with President Nixon in the national election.

It is easy to understand their logic. McGovern has gone much further to the left than his own voting record in the Congress, and in the process has left the so-called "decisive center" to the President. He does not have the support of the leaders of organized labor, the Democratic city machines, or the Negroes. And he has published a program for family allowances, federal health insurance, public housing, education, and transportation, day-care centers, job training, rural and urban development, crime and drug control—all this without explaining where he is going to get the money for all these spectacular reforms.

Even if you assume that he could get the Congress to agree to his proposals to cut the defense budget by \$30 billion a year, cut the costs of welfare, and redistribute the wealth by higher corporate and inheritance taxes, the gap between his finances would still make Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal look like a modest innovation.

GOP Joy

So the closer McGovern comes to the Democratic nomination, the more joy there is in the Republican camp. Everything seems to be going their way. Hubert Humphrey, whose job it was as titular head of his party to unite the Democrats and concentrate on defeating Nixon, has divided them by getting into the race and helped destroy Sen. Muskie. He has come out of the strong union state of Michigan with only 16 percent of the vote, and is now, in desperation, trying to win California by cutting up McGovern as a misguided friend whose defense cuts would increase unemployment and hurt the whole economy of the nation.

Meanwhile, Nixon is playing the warrior with his bombing in North Vietnam, and the peace-maker with his visit to Moscow, and in the confusion, George Wallace has been shot, and will probably not be able to mount a third-party campaign after the two major party nominating conventions.

No wonder, then, that the Republicans are pleased. They are dominating the headlines. They don't have to worry very much now about Muskie in the center or Wallace on the right.

And no matter who wins the Democratic primary in California, the Democrats will be divided in what promises to be a tumultuous and weakening convention in Miami Beach.

That, at least, is the way the Republicans talk about it. In the last week of May, and in normal political circumstances, they are undoubtedly right. The only trouble is that there is nothing "normal" about the reactions of the voters in America this year.

The so-called "decisive middle" in the electorate has not been decisive in the primary. Money, personality, good looks, and television, the so-called winning combination in modern American politics, didn't work for Mayor Lindsay of New York. The Forer and the Catholics didn't rally to Ed Muskie, the Polish-Catholic. Union support didn't help Humphrey even in the union state of Michigan. And that's not all.

George Wallace, the underdog, the Southern regional candidate, who has spent less money than any of the front runners, has done well in the North and, until he was shot, had more primary election wins than McGovern, Humphrey or Muskie. The Democrats "bosom" haven't been able to boss anything, and the last of them, Maynard Dacey of Chicago, may not even be able to get his delegation through the Democratic credentials committee in Miami Beach.

George Meany of the AFL-CIO is the leader of labor, and he's for Humphrey now, and like Dacey, for "Teddy" Kennedy later, but he's short on followers, and Kennedy, who still has followers, doesn't want to lead. So the Democrats are in the worst mess since everybody thought Harry Truman was about to be dethroned by Tom Dewey in the election of 1948, and this is still "that" worries the confident Republicans, who remember that nightmare all too well.

Remember 1948

On the basis of the "old politics," they feel the election is a clutch. They are sure McGovern is vulnerable. They know the Democrats will be divided, whether McGovern or Humphrey wins at Miami Beach or even if Kennedy agrees to take the nomination and try to save the party. And yet the Truman surprise victory over Dewey in 1948 still troubles them.

They don't know what is going to happen in Vietnam, or with prices and unemployment, and they can't figure out how McGovern, this minister's son from South Dakota, managed to knock over the pros in the Democratic party, organize the young, and take the lead against all odds.

Maybe it's just the memory of Truman and '48. But while the Republicans are glad the way things are going in Moscow and the election, they are still not quite sure what is in the public mind at home.

To the Establishment Message of Wallace

By Lawrence Meyer

WASHINGTON—Wherever George Wallace has gone this year—Maryland, North Carolina, Michigan, Florida, all the states he campaigned in—he has given what reporters came to refer to as "The Speech."

"The Speech," in its longer and shorter versions, is a catalogue of grievances that Wallace and his constituency were registering with The Establishment. Busing, taxes, foreign aid, Vietnam and the decline of familiar American values and morality were all part of it. When the audiences were especially appreciative, Wallace would add something extra. He told a little story on himself, and he called it "the little story."

In 1964, he recalled, when he was running in the Maryland Democratic presidential primary against Sen. Daniel B. Brewster, President Johnson's stand-in, Wallace said the returns showed him ahead. "They brought the mayor of Baltimore to the television," Wallace said, "and they asked him what he thought of George Wallace winning the Maryland primary. He said it was a sad day. He said if we survive a thousand years, this will be our saddest, blackest day."

Then about 9:30 p.m., Wallace said, someone came on television and said that a request had been made for a "recapitulation" of the vote. "Now I didn't know what a recapitulation was. So I turned to the reporters from The Washington Post and the Baltimore Sun—because they're every-thing—and I said, 'What's a recapitulation?' And they said, 'You don't know? You watch. You'll find out.'"

About 10 p.m., the head recapitulator came on and said, 'We've recapitulated the vote and Gov. Wallace is no longer ahead.' So if anyone ever tells you they're going to recapitulate on you, Wallace told his audience, "watch out. Because it's something bad."

At the Heart

In a sense, that little story was and is at the heart of George Wallace's campaign. It is part and parcel of "the message" that he and his followers are sending The Establishment. Essentially, that story is about one small man, "the little man," who is for, are in revolt against entire drift of affairs—economic, political, racial, cultural and so on—in this second half of 20th century.

To pass it off as racial bias and nothing more misses point. The theme that Wallace has been articulating is: curing one in American life the 1930s, Hiram Wesley I—then the Ku Klux Klan's perial Wizard and Emperor dressed himself with flash eloquence to the same them "Nordic Americans," he v

"For the last generation found themselves increasingly comfortable and thus they'd d of 'others' people. The apparent confusion in thought and of a groping hesitancy about tional affairs and privat alike, in sharp contrast p clear, straightforward pu of our earlier years.

"There was futility in re too, which was in many even more distressing... I came the moral breakdown has been going on for two de

To quote the former he the Klan in this context to suggest that Wallace's lowers are Klansmen sans but rather that the anxie motivated some white Ame half a century ago—the f of alienation from the dir of public and private life being felt again.

One need only see the p with which Wallace's aud respond to his speeches an fervor with which they pre ward to touch his hand to how deeply the emotions h pressed are held by them. One need only read the ck returns even if they are "primary" realize how a held those feelings may b

In Wallace's speech, what comes across most clearly and what the crowd responds to with the most enthusiasm is the candidate's attack on the suggestion that the average man is somehow incompetent to handle the problems of

The Chinese Factor at the Summit

By Joseph Kraft

MOSCOW—There is an invisible third party here at the Big Two summit in Moscow, and its influence, like a supernatural presence in a medieval chess game, affects every move.

It explains why, against all the odds, the summit survived President Nixon's latest military moves against North Vietnam. It defines precisely what the Russians want from the sessions here. And it suggests that in the end Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev will probably not be able to give President Nixon the one big thing he needs—which is help in Vietnam.

The third party, of course, is Communist China. The Chinese make the Moscow scene thanks to the obsessive mistrust of the Soviet leadership—the same kind of dark suspicions that cause so many people who walk alone to see ghosts.

The Big Threat

Most of the suspicion centers on China. There is almost nothing Moscow will not believe of Peking. The Russians see the Chinese as a threat to their supremacy in the Communist world, to their standing as an Asian power, to their economic strength and territorial integrity.

Several Russians have told me they believe the Chinese inspired the recent North Vietnamese offensive in order to break up the Moscow summit. The Pravda article reporting the special May 19 session of the Central Committee which approved the summit went out of its way to take a swipe at the "anti-Leninist line of the leaders of the People's Republic of China."

The Russians are almost as suspicious of President Nixon, Mr.

Brezhnev's report to the last party congress, which set the policy line that led to the summit and which is being circulated here anew, makes a disparaging reference to the "big-sag" quality of American policy. When I asked a Russian journalist about the phrase, he said:

"It refers to the principal figure on your side. We have had our doubts about him for a long time. We think he is tricky."

This double suspicion causes the Russians to take with the utmost seriousness the possibility of a Chinese-American deal at their expense. As a recent account by Henry Kissinger makes abundantly clear, the Russians began to move quickly toward the summit only in August of last year—that is after the announcement the President would be visiting China.

The actual visit, and particularly its meagre results, only sharpened Russian mistrust. Moscow seems to be totally convinced that there were secret agreements made between Mr. Nixon and the Chinese leaders. They believe the Americans and Chinese are preparing a two-power strategy that will leave them isolated in the world of triangular politics.

Given these deep suspicions, Moscow was powerfully inhibited from using the summit as a counter against President Nixon when he responded to the North Vietnamese offensive by mining harbors and bombing railroads. The Russians recognized that move as a power play that directly challenged their support of Hanoi.

They considered the possibility of cancelling or postponing the summit meeting. But they rejected that possibility because they

believed cancellation would leave the field to Sino-American cooperation—perhaps for years to come.

Heading off such cooperation has now become Moscow's prime objective for the summit. There is one common thread in the various agreements proposed on arms control, space, trade, pollution and European security.

The common feature is that they are agreements possible only between advanced countries. In effect these agreements all say that in the world triangle there are really only two poles—Moscow and Washington.

Use the Fleet

When it comes to Vietnam, however, the Chinese influence works against harmony. Chinese officials here in Moscow are already disparaging Soviet talk about responding to President Nixon's semi-blockade of North Vietnam by a joint overland supply effort.

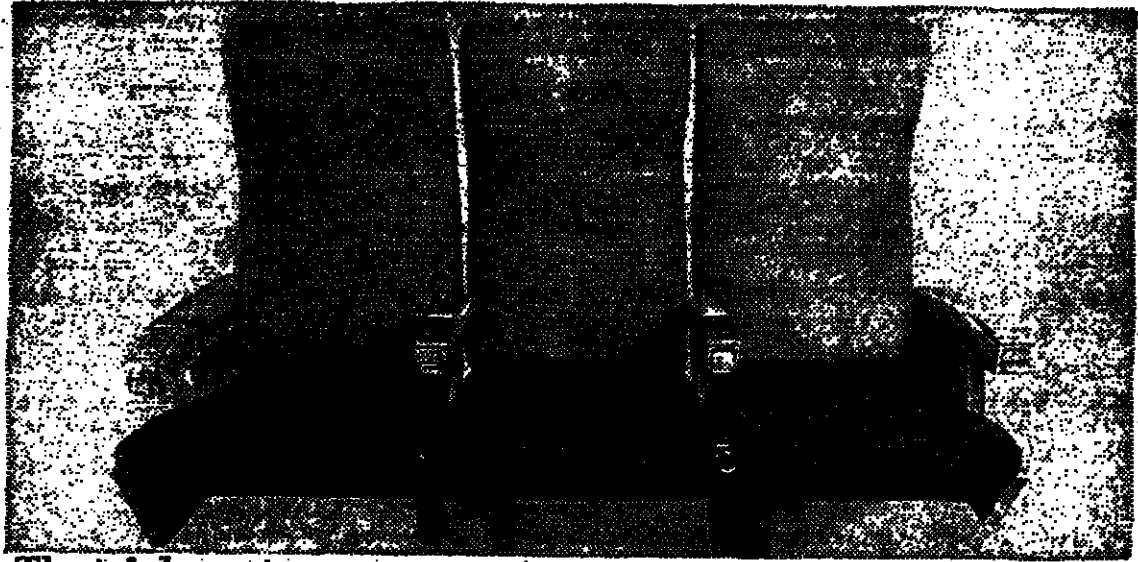
The Chinese claim that their

rail system is overburdened supplies and food going to H They say any increase in aid would be a disaster. They intimate that if Russians really cared, the 5 fleet would break the semi-b

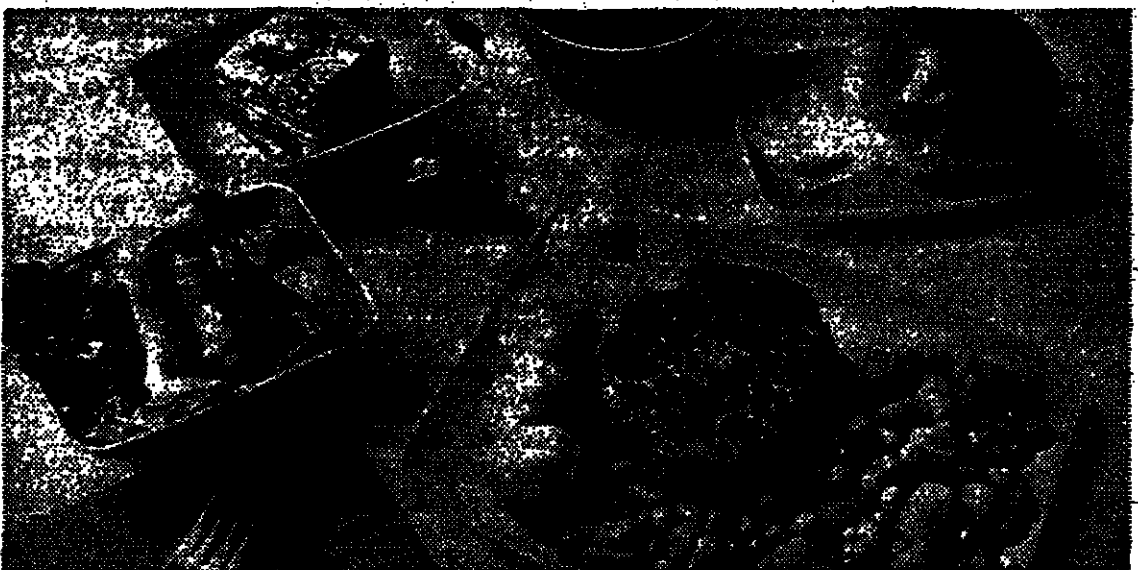
That kind of talk is a fore of what the Russians hav endure in trying to promo Vietnam settlement. Any they make, even carrying sages from Mr. Nixon to North Vietnamese, exposes ow on its most tender fas gives the Chinese a wisp shot on the charge that Mo is letting down the Commu side.

So despite the President's tremely astute diplomacy, de his truly remarkable skill in ing upon Soviet fears of C the odds are that Mr. Nixon not be able to move toward Vietnam settlement at the Moscow summit. That will prob cast a shadow over whatever happens here, because, more more, Vietnam is emerging as test of the Moscow summit.

WHAT YOU GET ON THE AVERAGE ECONOMY SERVICE TO AMERICA.



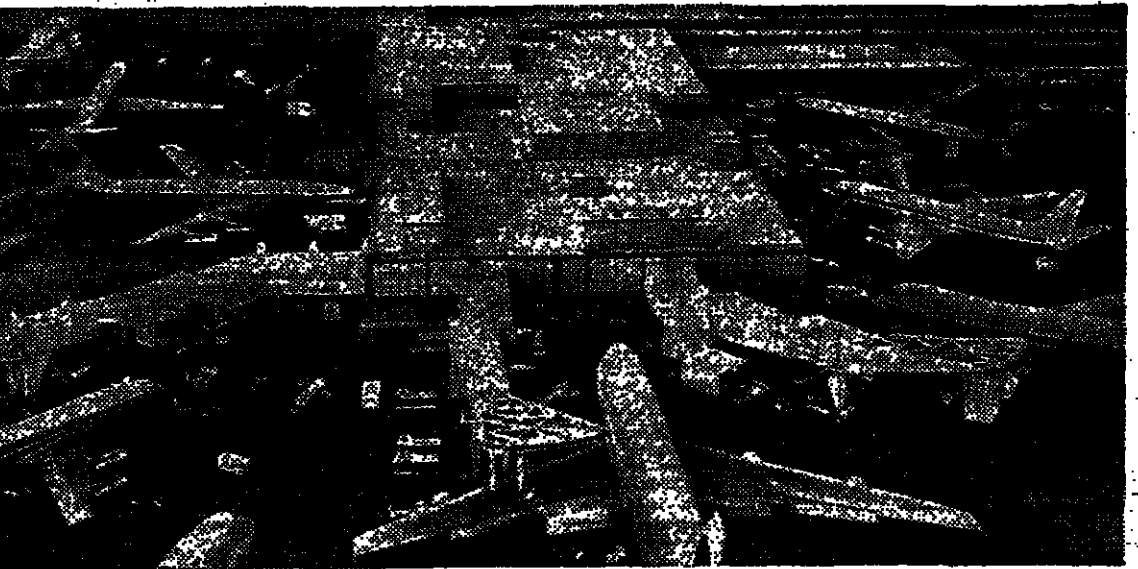
The triple seat.



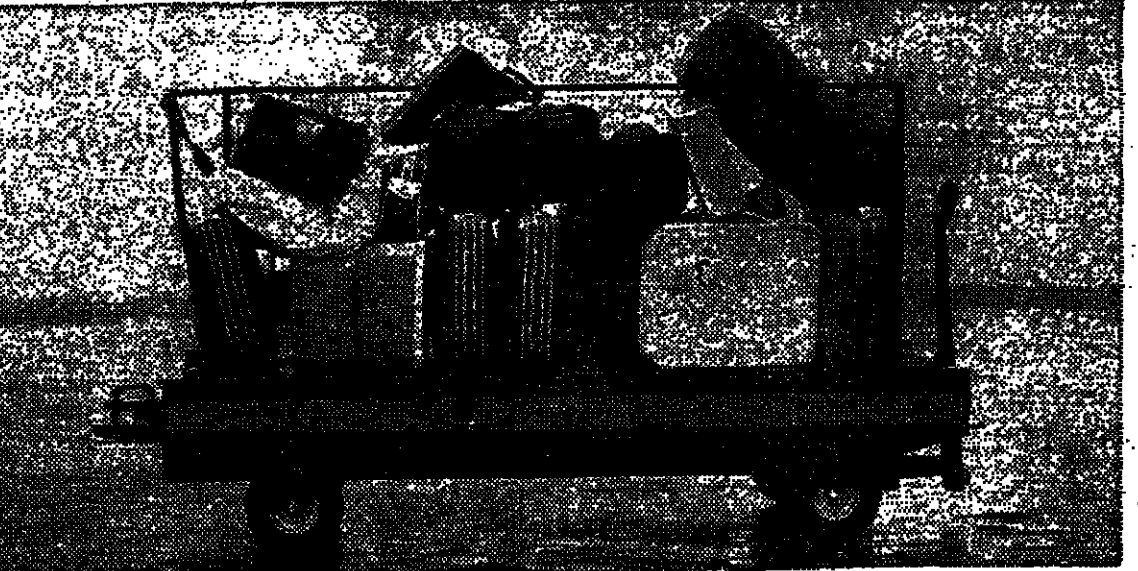
No choice.



One film, or no film.

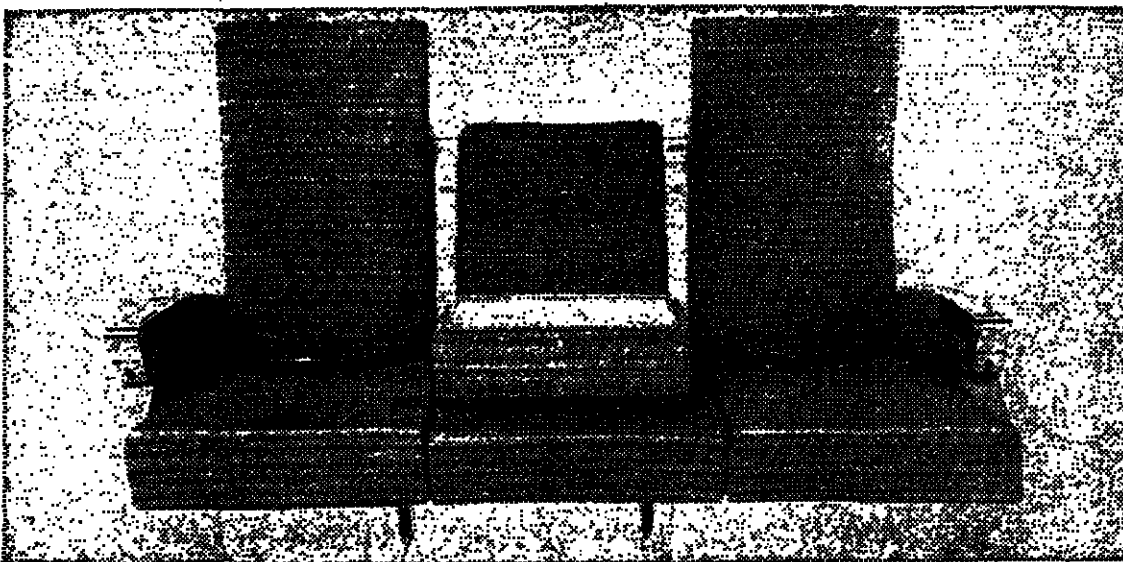


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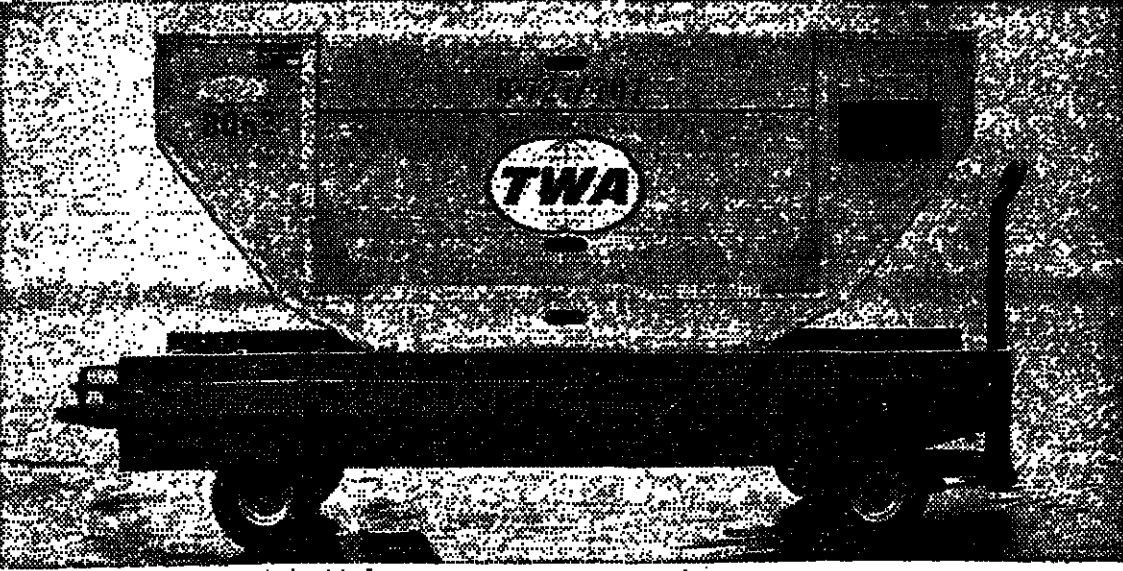
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Watney Forecasts Profit Increase**

Watney Mann forecasts that its pre-tax profit in 1973 will rise to \$35 million from a predicted level of \$28.5 million for this year and \$22.9 million for 1971. Watney's 1973 year will end Sept. 30, 1973. The forecasts were contained in a letter urging Watney shareholders to reject an offer for their shares from Grand Metropolitan PLC. The letter said that, on the lapsing of the Grand Metropolitan bid, Watney directors intend to recommend a bonus issue of one new share for every four held and a total dividend of not less than 20 percent. This would be equivalent to 36.25 percent on the present issued capital and compares with the payment of 20 percent for 1971-72 year and 21.8 percent for 1970-71. Following publication of its letter, Watney's shares were quoted at 253-256 pence on the London Stock Exchange, up from 240 late Tuesday. The 1972 high is 304 and the low 183.

Merlin to Absorb Jeumont-Schneider

The previously announced merger of Sté. Jeumont-Schneider and Sté. Merlin-Gerin of France will be carried out through the absorption of Jeumont-Schneider by Merlin. In return, it will increase its capital with the new shares being entirely subscribed to by the Schneider group. Merlin-Gerin will own 51 percent of the merged company, to be known as Merlin-Gerin-Schneider, and the Schneider group 49 percent.

Dunlop Hopeful About Pirelli Link

Dunlop Holdings, which has a 49 percent reciprocal interest in Pirelli, is convinced after a full year's partnership that the union "will secure the advantages previously hoped for," Sir Reay

Geddes, chairman, says in Dunlop's 1971 report. He says the union's first-year results "must be regarded as disappointing, due to very difficult business conditions in Italy." And, he adds, "The success of the energetic measures being taken by Pirelli will not be fully rewarded until the country's economic and social conditions have been restored to normal." But, "much worthwhile progress was made and already gives an indication of how the union's strength will grow," Sir Reay says.

Mansfield, Uniroyal Recalling Tires

Mansfield Tire & Rubber Co. and Uniroyal Tire Co. are recalling about 100,000 tires because tests showed they do not meet federal motor vehicle safety standards. The Transportation Department reports, Mansfield is recalling some 52,000 polyester fiber-reinforced tires, and Uniroyal some 48,000 nylon cord glass-belted tires manufactured in 1969 and the first half of 1970 with the brand name Co-op Hi-Level SPD. The traffic safety administration said continued use of the tires could be hazardous under certain conditions. The agency also said it is continuing its investigation with a view toward possible civil penalties.

Romania Seeks IHI Shipbuilding Aid

Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries (IHI), Japan's largest shipbuilder, says it has received a request from Romania for "overall cooperation" in shipbuilding, including the establishment of a joint shipyard venture. Romania plans to build a shipyard capable of producing each year 20 fish-ship vessels of 3,000 gross tons and to expand a shipyard in Constanta to build ocean-going ships of 150,000-deadweight-tonnage class, IHI officials say.

Group Files Monopoly Charge**New U.S. System Checks Steel Imports**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The Treasury has established a detailed new monitoring system, using the Customs Bureau, to make sure that the new "voluntary" agreement limiting steel imports from Western Europe and Japan works out as planned.

Under a new directive from Assistant Secretary Eugene T. Roscard, the Customs Bureau will keep up-to-date statistics on categories of steel imports as they come in from various sources. This will make possible prompt notification to the State Department and to the participating foreign steel industries of any possible violations of the agreement.

The agreement is unusual in that it was negotiated by the State Department, not with foreign governments but with representatives of the various foreign steel industries. The Customs Bureau automatically monitors imports of steel, such as those covering imports of textiles.

Above The Ceiling
Last year, the final year of the former and less comprehensive steel agreement, imports exceeded the agreed ceiling by several million tons. One aim of the new monitoring system is to make sure that that does not happen again.

The new system, referred to in passing by Mr. Roscard in several recent speeches, is another example of the Treasury's tougher stance in a wide array of policies involving imports, including enforcement of the anti-dumping and countervailing duty statutes.

In a related development, an analysis by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute has concluded that the rapid growth of textile imports has at least shown clear signs of slowing down, six months after conclusion of import restraint agreements with four Asian countries.

For example, in the case of Japan, imports of man-made fiber textiles, after hitting a peak of 184.9 million square yards (equivalent to 1.2 billion yards) in 1970, had dropped to 77.7 million in March. The figures are far from conclusive as yet as to how each of the exporting countries is living up to its agreement. But it appears that Hong Kong is already considered by the U. S. government to have violated its agree-

ment in at least one category of textiles, for which an embargo was imposed earlier this month.

The summary by the American Textile Manufacturers Institute said: "The rate of growth of imports is slowing down, but the figures for imports through March still show some overall growth compared with a year ago."

Anti-Trust Suit
WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The Nixon administration may seek with action by Congress to bolster the legality of the international steel agreement, congressional sources said today. The legality has been challenged in court.

The State Department, the sources said, clearly did not have any legal authority to negotiate an agreement either in late 1968 or again this year with European and Japanese steel-makers setting "voluntary" limits on their steel exports to the United States.

Ships Cause Loss at Litton

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., May 24 (AP)—Litton Industries, which expects to earn more than \$50 million in fiscal 1972, is watching that projection go down to the sea in ships.

The ships are the ones being built at the diversified company's Pascagoula, Miss., shipyards for the U.S. Navy and some commercial customers. In the third quarter ended April 30, those ships cost the company pretax profit totaling \$35.4 million.

That resulted in a net loss for the quarter of \$14.2 million compared with net income in the year-earlier period of \$12.5 million, or 45 cents a share, adjusted for a 2 1/2 percent stock dividend. Sales, however, increased slightly, to \$675.7 million from \$619.5 million.

For the first nine months, Litton is in the red \$11.1 million, compared with profit of \$36.3 million, or 91 cents a share, a year earlier (adjusted for stock dividend). Sales rose to \$1.88 billion from \$1.78 billion a year earlier. The total amount of pretax write-offs through the first nine months was \$70 million, the company said.

The company did not break out its operating net figures. At the annual meeting, Dec. 13, president Roy L. Ash said the company expected to exceed its fiscal 1971 earnings of \$50 million, or \$1.30 a share.

The company said the \$36.4 million third-quarter write-off was made for costs associated with the landing helicopter amphibious ship program for the Navy (which, it has been estimated, is about 18 months behind schedule), and the construction of eight container ships for Farrell and American President Lines. Provisions also were included for settlement of the

owners' claims and Litton's counterclaim for delays in delivery of the container ships.

A Litton spokesman said the company still is in negotiations regarding the shipbuilding contracts, but added that by taking these write-offs, the company is conceding that it will not recover these additional costs in the negotiations.

Additional write-offs in the third quarter, which include a total of \$30 million, came from "approximately 20 items" related to consolidation and relocation of a number of facilities and the discontinuance of several small product lines and operations, the company said.

State Department officials said they would not comment on the lawsuit, but that government lawyers were studying the legal issues raised by it.

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Talks on Oil Fail to Reach An Agreement**OPEC Spokesman Says Gap Still Wide**

GENEVA, May 24 (AP)—Talks between oil companies operating in the Arabian Gulf and six oil-producing states which are demanding participation ended in dismay and without agreement today.

"The gap is still wide," Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani told reporters. "The progress, if any, is minimal." Oil company officials refused all comment as they stalked from the meeting hall after the third executive session.

Mr. Yamani, usually smiling and pleasant, spoke with some bitterness. "The position of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) on participation is unchanged. The companies are still in their ivory tower, and they had better come down before it is too late for them."

He said the two sides had agreed to meet again in June, but neither the date nor the venue was officially named. OPEC, the 11-nation group that is backing the oil states, has said that they should seek 20 percent participation in the capital of the operating companies. This would be increased gradually to a majority share.

OPEC wants to reimburse the companies for the share taken by having payment on net book value. The companies insist on reimbursement also for past exploration costs and potential profit that would be diverted from the companies.

U.S. Pipeline Hearings Set

WASHINGTON, May 24 (Reuters)—The Joint Economic Committee will press Interior Secretary Rogers Morton to produce supporting facts to justify the approval of the trans-Alaska pipeline during hearings in early June, it was announced today.

In announcing four days of hearings, chairman William Proxmire, D. Wis., said that he expects Mr. Morton to answer 12 questions "in order to assure the public that his decision can be supported."

Sen. Proxmire said he saw "serious omissions and inconsistencies" among the pertinent documents on the pipeline. He said he was particularly concerned about the adequacy of the evaluations of the economic and national security factors.

Among the questions Sen. Proxmire plans to ask are whether Mr. Morton did compare the merits of a single oil-gas pipeline through Canada versus just a single oil channel through Alaska and a separate one for gas through Canada.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or closing market for the dollar on the major international exchanges May 24, 1972.

Item	Today	Previous
Sw. fr. (per 100)	2.152	2.152
Belg. fr. (A1)	43.80-81	43.94-95
Belg. fr. (B1)	43.97-98	43.92-93
Deutsche mark	2.178	2.178
Dutch guilder	2.152	2.152
Fr. fr. (A)	4.884-87	4.884-85
Fr. fr. (B)	4.884-87	4.884-85
Quintal	1.208-85	1.211-35
Quintal per cent	4.30	4.30
Libra	51.40-45	51.35-40
Peseta	64.510-50	64.530-35
Schilling	23.085-105	23.09-12
Sw. krona	4.740-750	4.740-750
Sw. franc	1.8520-40	1.8580-810
Yen	304.25	304.27

Chrysler Raises Prices

DETROIT, May 24 (AP)—Chrysler Corp. disclosed yesterday it has raised prices on most of its automobiles \$17 to \$113 by making hereof optional equipment standard. Chrysler said the prices had been raised unannounced Monday. They have been "reviewed and authorized" by the Price Commission.

With Help From EPA**Ford Hints It May Be Able To Meet '73 Model Schedule****OPEC Spokesman Says Gap Still Wide**

DETROIT, May 24 (AP)—Ford Motor Co. has hinted it could, with help from the Environmental Protection Agency, meet its September deadline for 1973 model cars despite an EPA order that it retest engine emission controls.

The implication that Ford may stay on model-introduction schedule came only a day after board chairman Henry Ford 2d said the company was "in one hell of a lot of trouble" and raised the possibility of a long shutdown and massive layoffs while the retesting was completed.

The possibility of a solution also was suggested by an EPA spokesman who said, "Obviously, we do not want to shut down Ford for four months."

Jack Conmy, special assistant to EPA director William D. Ruckelshaus, said the agency's attorneys are examining the matter and expect to have some suggestions within a few days.

Information Withheld
The giant auto maker said late yesterday that some of its employees apparently withheld information which should have been included in emissions-certification applications to the EPA.

A Ford spokesman said the company has reassigned four supervisory technical employees previously working in the emissions testing area.

Ford was informed by Mr. Ruckelshaus Monday that it would be barred from selling its 1973 model cars until it again performed emission-control tests on its engines to show compliance with federal standards.

The withheld information "related to unscheduled, unauthorized maintenance performed on emission certification test vehicles," Herbert L. Misch, Ford vice-president for environmental and safety engineering, said.

Mr. Misch said EPA personnel were doing everything possible to help make sure that Ford demonstrates it can meet the 1973 emission standards.

Meanwhile Ford said today it plans to begin production in the Philippines late this year of its new low-cost multi-purpose vehicle designed for use in the developing nations of Southeast Asia.

Ford, which unveiled a prototype of the vehicle at a press conference in Washington, said the vehicle will be called the Fiera.

William O. Burke, a vice-president, said he expects the basic version of the Fiera to sell in the Philippines at a price of \$1,100 to \$1,300. The more fully-equipped multi-use version would sell in the \$1,500 area, he said.

Ford expects to make and sell about 7,500 vehicles during the first 12 months and is building production facilities with initial

capital expenditures of \$10 million. The company will propose at its annual meeting July 27 issuing 190 million shares in new Daimler-Benz stocks from the reserves amounting to 200 million DM taken over from the two units.

This means that the stock capital of Daimler-Benz will be raised to \$61.3 million DM on the basis of one new share for every four old shares.

Stock Prices Edge Up on Higher Trade**Profit-Taking Trims Morning's Advance**

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT)—Glamour and some blue chip issues set the pace today as prices registered a modest advance in stepped-up trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The market inched upward until the early afternoon, when profit-taking trimmed some of the earlier gains. The better tone was reflected in the Dow Jones industrial average, which finished the session up 3.16 at 973.45. At 1:30 p.m. the average was about 4.44.

Brokers noted that investors were encouraged by the announcement at the summit meeting in Moscow of the agreement for joint space flight in 1975.

They said that another bullish factor was reports that some agreements were near at the summit meeting on arms control and trade.

Volume Rises
Continued institutional activity helped swell today's volume to 17.87 million shares from 15.41 million yesterday.

Among the glamour issues showing gains were Burroughs, which rose 4 1/2 to 188 1/2, Xerox, up 3 1/2 to 186 1/2, Bausch & Lomb, up 3 1/8 to 130, Polaroid, ahead 2 1/4 to 147 3/4, and Natamex, which rose 3 1/8 to 66 1/8.

Resisting the upward trend in the glamour issues, Disney dropped 5/8 to 188 and Avon Products slipped 1/4 to 128 3/4.

In the blue-chip category Du Pont was the best performer and advanced 3/8 to 168 7/8. Standard Oil of New Jersey gained 1 1/8 to 73 1/2, while Sears, Roebuck, Aluminum Co. of America and Caterpillar Tractor each added a point.

Gulf Oil Active
The most actively-traded issue today was Gulf Oil, which fell 1/4 to 24 1/2. Most of the other oil stocks had small gains, with the exception of Mobil Oil, which rose 1/8 to 55 1/8. Interest in this group stemmed from a favorable report by a brokerage firm.

With the exception of Ford, the stocks of the car producers were down despite the news that their mid-May sales were higher.

Ford, which lost 3/8 yesterday, recovered and advanced 1/8 to 67 1/4 on the announcement that it hopes to introduce its new cars on time this September. Chrysler slipped 5/8 to 33 1/8, General Motors dipped 1/8 to 78 3/4 and American Motors lost 3/8 to 8 5/8.

U.S. Steel, a weak spot in the steel group, dipped 1/2 to 30 7/8. The firm said it has "no comment" on a court decision ordering it to install emission control devices at a coke plant in Indiana.

Levitt Furniture postponed its 600,000 shares offering scheduled tomorrow pending clarification of a SEC investigation of the company's labor relations, trading activities in the stock and other matters.

Stocks on the American Stock Exchange recovered their slight loss yesterday and snapped back to 37.88, up 0.05 as measured by the index.

On the OTC market stocks also showed a little strength and moved up 1.26 to close at 143.25 as measured by the NASDAQ index.

NASDAQ actives included Rank 30 5/8, off 1/8, Design Craft Jewel, 31 1/4, up 5, Penn Offshore Oil, 8 7/8, unchanged, and NFF, 10, unchanged.

Of the 3,062 issues traded, 907 advanced, 559 declined and the remainder were unchanged.

On the bond market new and recent issues in the corporate sector made good sales progress, though prices closed off their best for the day. They were up 1/8 to 1/4 point.

Summit Talks May Produce Deal on Gas

CLEVELAND, May 24 (AP)—A \$5-billion construction project in the Soviet Union, headed by Cleveland industrialist Cyrus S. Eaton, may be announced during the summit conference being held in Moscow, Mr. Eaton's son said today.

Cyrus S. Eaton Jr. said the proposal involves construction of a gas liquefaction plant to convert Siberian natural gas into liquid for shipment to the United States.

He said the project could be the first to be announced as part of broadened trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Eaton added that he and his father have been working on the project for two years and have had several discussions with Soviet officials about it.

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NOTICE

Pursuant to a resolution of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 25th of April 1972, a payment of U.S.\$0.18 per share will be made on the 5th of June, 1972, with possibility of reinvestment in shares, without fraction, at the net asset value calculated on the same date. For that purpose Shareholders have to introduce their application before the payment date.

—1972—					—1972—					Net		—1972—					Net							
STK.	Stocks and	Stk.	Div.	100%	STK.	Stocks and	Stk.	Div.	100%	First	High	Low	Last	Chge.	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100%	First	High	Low	Last	Chge.

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1972—					1972—				
First	High	Low	Last	Change	High	Low	Last	Change	
100s.	100.00	99.00	99.00	+0.00	100s.	100.00	99.00	+0.00	
200s.	200.00	199.00	199.00	+0.00	200s.	200.00	199.00	+0.00	
300s.	300.00	299.00	299.00	+0.00	300s.	300.00	299.00	+0.00	
400s.	400.00	399.00	399.00	+0.00	400s.	400.00	399.00	+0.00	
500s.	500.00	499.00	499.00	+0.00	500s.	500.00	499.00	+0.00	
600s.	600.00	599.00	599.00	+0.00	600s.	600.00	599.00	+0.00	
700s.	700.00	699.00	699.00	+0.00	700s.	700.00	699.00	+0.00	
800s.	800.00	799.00	799.00	+0.00	800s.	800.00	799.00	+0.00	
900s.	900.00	899.00	899.00	+0.00	900s.	900.00	899.00	+0.00	
1000s.	1000.00	999.00	999.00	+0.00	1000s.	1000.00	999.00	+0.00	

[illegible]

Cash	Dec.	31.78	31.84	31.55	31.55	— 20	Feb
	March	35.85	32.60	30.80	31.80	— 20	Mar

European Gold Markets				
May 24, 1975				
		Op.	Cl.	N.C.
30.70	40.15	37.30	36.25	36.45
31.30	37.40	38.75	38.50	39.30
27.30	40.75	43.60	43.75	37.50
27.70	37.40	37.00	37.00	40.50
27.70	37.40	37.00	37.00	40.50
July 6271	Aug 2349	Feb 3291		
Interest: May 31; July 1975; Aug 8				
1967; March 484; May 122; June 7				
a-Asked; n-Nominal.				

Market Summary				
May 24, 1975				
Most Active-New York				
	331,900	34%	- 1/4	
WtL	224,500	22%	- 1/4	
Corp	215,700	20%	- 1/4	
WtL	160,500			
L	147,500	31	+ 1/4	
	146,400	17%		
	146,000	16%	+ 1/4	
	131,900	17%	- 1/4	
	129,800	30%	- 1/4	
	725,200	40%	- 1/4	
	122,900	34%	- 1/4	
Inf	127,100	31%	+ 1/4	
Inc	119,400	37%	- 1/4	
	715,000	26%	- 1/4	
wt	117,300	7%	+ 1/4	
all stocks, 17,670,000 shares.				
15 stocks, 2,355,000 shares.				
15 stocks, 1.3 percent.				
price, 15 stocks, \$37.46.				
772, highs, 114; lows, 67.				
traded in: 1,772.				
ss, 754; declines, 661; un-				
cert, 347.				
lock index: 61.18 +0.26; In-				
clain: 57.03 +0.32; transporta-				
54.77 +0.23; utility, 37.25				
change: 58.61 +0.23.				

Most Active-American				
	84,200	13		
art	65,700	9 1/4	- 3/4	
	67,500	23 1/4	+ 3/4	
	61,600	37	+ 1/4	
	59,600	4 1/4	- 1/4	
lli	53,800	24 1/4	- 1/4	
Sy	50,600	12 1/4	+ 1/4	
uti	44,500	12%	- 1/4	

May 24, 1973
Op. CL N.C.

May 24, 1978

	Op.	CL	N.C.
London	58.55	57.05	- 0.40
Paris (12 1/2 kilo)	57.25	57.05	- 0.40
U.S. dollars per ounce	56.96	56.23	+ 0.23

July 62/71: Aug 22/60; Feb 33/61;
Aug 31: July 6: Aug 1:
interior: May 31: July 1/75; Aug
30/77; March 48/4: May 122: July
7,
e-Aasked; n-Nominal.

Market Summary

May 24, 1978

Soft Teatives-New York

wt	231.90	24 1/4	- 1/4
wt	244.50	22 1/4	- 1/4
Corp	215.70	20 1/4	- 1/4
wt	169.50	20 1/4	- 1/4
wt	147.50	21	+ 1/4
wt	146.40	17 1/4	- 1/4
wt	146.00	16 1/4	- 1/4
wt	181.90	17 1/4	- 1/4
wt	129.80	30 1/4	- 1/4
wt	725.20	40 1/4	- 1/4
wt	129.80	30 1/4	- 1/4
wt	121.10	31 1/4	- 1/4
wt	119.40	33 1/4	- 1/4
wt	715.00	20 1/4	- 1/4
wt	117.30	7 1/4	- 1/4

all stocks, 17,570,000 shares.
15 stocks, 2,355,000 shares.
15 stocks, 12.5 percent.
a price, 15 stocks, 837.45.
72, highs, 114; lows, 57.
traded in: 1,772.
ss, 754; declines, 661; un-
red, 347.
d. index: 61.18 +0.26; in-
dials: 57.03 +0.33; transpor-
54.77 +0.23; utility, 57.25
Finance: 58.61 +0.23.

Soft Active-American

art	84.20	13	- 1/4
wt	65.00	20 1/4	- 1/4
wt	67.50	23 1/4	+ 1/4
wt	61.50	27 1/4	+ 1/4
wt	61.00	4 1/4	- 1/4
wt	53.80	24 1/4	- 1/4
wt	59.50	12 1/4	- 1/4
wt	46.50	12 1/4	- 1/4

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May 24, 1972	Bid.	Asked	Change
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LIVE BEEF CATTLE					Appx
	Weight	Price	Weight	Price	
36.00	36.07	35.75	36.85	36.70	
35.35	35.70	35.52	35.57	35.47	
34.72	34.37	34.22	34.50	34.17	
34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	34.20	High
34.00	34.77	34.52	33.75	34.25	23.65
33.75	34.00	33.75	33.75	34.25	
June 18(2)	34.02	33.75	Oct	41(3)	
5; Feb 54	Apr 1(44)				
HILL EGGS					
36.00	36.00	35.25	35.25	36.25	
35.00	35.00	34.52	34.52	35.25	
34.00	34.00	33.65	33.65	34.50	
33.75	33.75	33.12	33.12	33.66	
33.50	33.50	32.88	32.88	33.42	
32.75	32.75	31.12	31.12	32.66	
32.50	32.50	30.88	30.88	32.42	
32.25	32.25	30.64	30.64	32.18	
June 7(3)	July 2(3)	30.64	30.64	31.70	
4; Feb 54	Oct 2(5)	30.64	30.64	31.70	
4; Nov 9	Dec 2(5)	30.64	30.64	31.70	
HOGS					
26.15	28.22	27.95	28.00	28.20	
26.00	26.47	26.47	26.47	26.57	
25.75	25.47	25.47	25.58	25.50	
25.50	25.47	25.47	25.58	25.50	
25.25	25.15	25.15	25.15	25.15	
24.50	24.50	24.50	24.52	24.57	
24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	
June 7(3)	July 31(5)	24.50	24.50	24.50	
4; Feb 54	Feb 10(3)	Apr 1(4)			
CORN BELLIES					
35.00	35.00	34.75	34.75	35.00	
34.85	34.85	34.60	34.60	34.85	
34.55	34.55	34.30	34.30	34.55	
34.25	34.25	34.00	34.00	34.25	
34.00	34.00	33.75	33.75	34.00	
33.75	33.75	33.50	33.50	33.75	
33.50	33.50	33.25	33.25	33.50	
33.25	33.25	33.00	33.00	33.25	
33.00	33.00	32.75	32.75	33.00	
32.75	32.75	32.50	32.50	32.75	
32.50	32.50	32.25	32.25	32.50	
32.25	32.25	32.00	32.00	32.25	
32.00	32.00	31.75	31.75	32.00	
31.75	31.75	31.50	31.50	31.75	
31.50	31.50	31.25	31.25	31.50	
31.25	31.25	31.00	31.00	31.25	
31.00	31.00	30.75	30.75	31.00	
30.75	30.75	30.50	30.50	30.75	
30.50	30.50	30.25	30.25	30.50	
30.25	30.25	30.00	30.00	30.25	
30.00	30.00	29.75	29.75	30.00	
29.75	29.75	29.50	29.50	29.75	
29.50	29.50	29.25	29.25	29.50	
29.25	29.25	29.00	29.00	29.25	
29.00	29.00	28.75	28.75	29.00	
28.75	28.75	28.50	28.50	28.75	
28.50	28.50	28.25	28.25	28.50	
28.25	28.25	28.00	28.00	28.25	
28.00	28.00	27.75	27.75	28.00	
27.75	27.75	27.50	27.50	27.75	
27.50	27.50	27.25	27.25	27.50	

Midday Indicated Prices

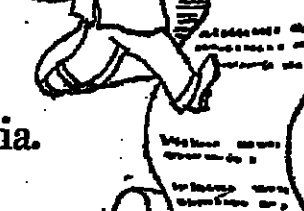
NEW HIGHWAYS 714	
Hewlett Pck	Polaroid
Hoernr Wal	Ranco Inc
Hurd John	Riviera Pac n
IBM	Roch Tech
Int Play Fr	Rockwell
Int'l Busi	Roullins Inc
ITE Impari	Royce Co's
Johnson Joh	Rozer Sys
Kendall Co	Sloan Corp
Knight Nus	Schering Plah
Landstn	Schiffz Bw
Layritz Fintl	Schiller & W
McAllory	Schlingm
Marion Lab	Searle GB
Marriott	Sezars Roeb
Masco, Co	Skill Corp
McDonald	Sony Corp
McDona vl	Southe Corp
McGraw Ed	Star Paint
Marck vl	Sterling vl
Malik Brady	Storer Bro
Mitsumi	Takiron
Mitsumi vl	Textron vl
MoPub Svc	Transit Alr
Mosman vl	Transit Alr
Monsanto pf	Tropicana
Motorola	Un Caride
USL, Inc	Univ Bnks
Murphy Oti	UnibRad pB
Narco 236pf	UnivDl pf
Narco Schl	Waco Union
NDist 425pf	Whelan 426pf
Nest Air	Whelan 426pf
Pan Am vl	Whinn Dele
Peady Gal	Whinn Dele
Pediatric	Winnipeg
PhlMo 4pf	Winnipeg
PhlMo 3.90pf	Xerox Cp
NEW LOWS 57	
Gas Inc	Pitt Pl W pf
Grand Un	Plan Resch
GWWin pf	Pueblo Int
Ipco Hespit	Revere Bn
KanPwll	Roch GasE
Krefco Cp	Rockwater
LE P Corp	Savito Brsh
Litton cypf	SchlDl Ohio
LoweInst	SubProp n
Aluscan Tr	TexGas Inc
MOPR Com	TI Corp
MSTa TT	Time Inc
NatCan pf A	USI Corp
Nat System	US Tabac
Nat Homes	Walgreen
Olin Corp	Wal-Mart
Pargus Inc	Walters F
Penn Fruit	WIS PubS
Peter Paul	YAGS Stdy

• **Handwritten notes:** The notes are written in a cursive script, likely from the 18th or 19th century. They are written on a single sheet of paper, which is slightly aged and discolored. The handwriting is somewhat slanted and fluid, typical of the period. The notes are written in a single column, with some lines starting further to the right, suggesting a continuation of text from a previous page or a specific format. The ink is dark, possibly black or dark brown, and the paper has a slightly textured appearance. The notes are written in a single column, with some lines starting further to the right, suggesting a continuation of text from a previous page or a specific format. The ink is dark, possibly black or dark brown, and the paper has a slightly textured appearance.

about a bank is the
column of figures won't

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be one of the ten largest
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The illustration shows two men in business suits. One man is standing and holding a large, rolled-up document. The other man is kneeling or sitting on the ground, looking up at the document. The document has some text on it, including 'We have been...' and 'We have been...'. The man standing is looking at the document with a serious expression. The man kneeling is looking up at the document with a surprised or excited expression.

Each one of
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Bank: Head Office, Los Angeles. San Francisco. San Diego. London. Frankfurt. Paris. Brussels. Mexico City. Security Pacific International Bank, New York. Affiliates: Tricontinental Corporation Ltd., Melbourne. The Bank of Canton Ltd., Hong Kong, with branches in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, etc.

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subsidiary in Macao.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

JENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

ON THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA IN AMERICA

By Irving Kristol. Harper & Row. 149 pp. \$5.95.

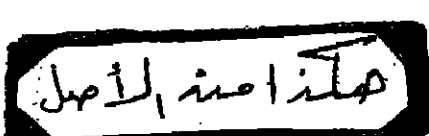
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

CROSSWORD

By Mr. [illegible]

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Both Reach 18-4 1/4

Isaksson, Seagren Tie Vault Record

ISOTO, Texas, May 24 (UPI)—Bob Seagren of the United States and Kjell Isaksson of Sweden tied the world record by clearing 18-4 1/4 inches last night.

Isaksson held the old mark of 18-2, which he set several weeks ago in Los Angeles.

Seagren and Isaksson missed vaults of 18-6 following their record leaps. Each had set the mark of 18-4 1/4 on the second try, with Seagren clearing it first.

Seagren called his record-setting vault a "flawless jump." He said he was using a new, more flexible pole for the first time in his career.

Isaksson said the special competition was his idea, and that University of Texas-El Paso coach Wayne Vandenberg set it up. Five other vaulters competed.

Windy Field
Isaksson said he favored holding the event in El Paso because of the strong breezes at Kidd Field which were at the vaulters' backs at 12 to 20 miles an hour during last night's meet.

But he said the wind did not help him set the record this time. "In fact, I think I had a little headwind," Isaksson said.

At times, he waited for 10 minutes for stronger winds for his jumps.

"I felt good, but the wind was not on my side. Always when it was my time to jump, the wind shifted," Isaksson said. He had a headwind on his second try at 18-6 1/4.

Seagren, representing the California Striders, said he did not learn of the special pole vault competition until yesterday morning. He flew here from Santa Monica, Calif., yesterday afternoon.

"It was the first time I've been to a meet where the pole vault was the only event," he said.

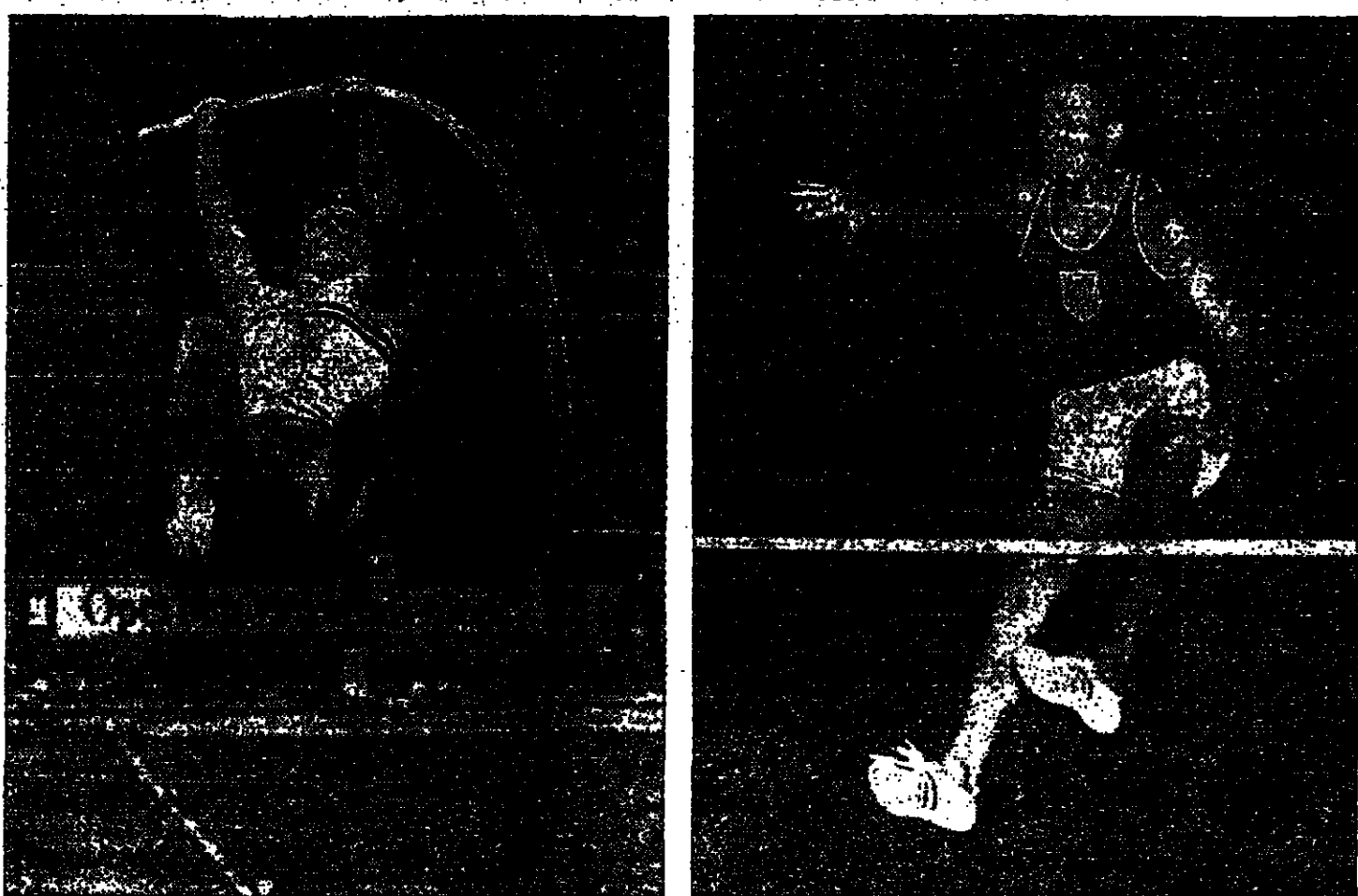
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SAME RESULT—Kjell Isaksson, left, is on the way up to setting pole vault record of 18-4 1/4 while Bob Seagren is on the way down after reaching the identical height in special meet in El Paso, Texas.

Stander Ready, Willing—But Probably Not Able

By Dave Anderson

OMAHA, Neb., May 24 (UPI)—Behind the Foxhole Bar, an old saloon led down to a shabby basement, the Foxhole Gym, where about 25 persons had gathered yesterday. On the open gray wooden door was stapled a white placard, announcing "This is Stander Country," and near the small ring Ron Stander was bandaging his hands.

"I'm ready for this fight," he said. "I never been like this before. I been peaked out too long. I wish the fight had been two weeks ago."

It isn't until tomorrow night, Stander is a popular local boxer with a record of 23 victories, one loss and one draw against mostly inconsequential opponents. He is the world's 31st-ranking heavyweight in the Boxing Illustrated Magazine ratings. But he has an opportunity to dethrone Joe Frazier as the heavyweight champion.

"I'm 215 now," he said. "I'll be 213 for the fight. That's good for me. The only worrying about going 15 rounds. If you can go 10, you can go 15. It's mostly mental."

Most observers doubt that he'll last 15 minutes, which would be five rounds. At only 5 feet

11 inches, he's chubby, with shaggy black hair and thick sideburns. He's a brawler with 15 knockouts. But the unbeaten champion has 24 knockouts in 28 bouts.

"I'll be head to head," Stander said. "We'll meet right out there and start whaling."



Ron Stander punishes the heavy punching bag.

His workout over, the 27-year-old Stander, who is married and has two children, sat on a table and said:

"I really don't know how I got the fight. My manager, Dick Nolan, talked to Dewey Frazier, the boxing agent, in New York, and he lined the fight up."

I thought I might get a little shot, but I didn't know when."

He's at least a 10-to-1 underdog, although there is no serious betting. If he were to win, it would be boxing's biggest upset.

"I'd like to win it just so I could hassle Clay, he's such a phony," he said of Muhammad Ali, also known as Cassius Clay, the former champion.

"He's always saying Frazier is a white man's fighter. Well, I am a white man and if I win, I'd never let him forget it. Frazier beat him easy a year ago. All that Clay does is fight about one minute a round."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
New York	18	14	5
Los Angeles	17	13	5
Pittsburgh	15	11	5
Chicago	15	11	5
Philadelphia	15	11	5
St. Louis	15	11	5
San Francisco	12	10	1/2

Western Division			
Houston	23	12	4 1/2
Los Angeles	18	10	2 1/2
Cincinnati	18	10	2 1/2
San Diego	15	11	4 1/2
San Francisco	12	10	2 1/2

Tuesday's Results			
Chicago 2, New York 1			
Montreal 6, Philadelphia 3			
Atlanta 2, Cincinnati 1			
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 2			
Houston 2, San Diego 1			
Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 0			

Wednesday's Games			
Chicago at Montreal, night			
Philadelphia at St. Louis, night			
Atlanta at Cincinnati, night			
San Francisco at San Diego, night			

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Cleveland	18	10	4 1/2
Baltimore	15	11	2 1/2
New York	15	11	2 1/2
Boston	15	11	2 1/2
Milwaukee	12	10	2 1/2

Western Division			
Chicago	20	10	4 1/2
Oakland	18	10	2 1/2
Los Angeles	17	10	2 1/2
Kansas City	12	10	4 1/2
San Francisco	11	10	2 1/2

Tuesday's Results			
Chicago 2, New York 1			
Boston 2, Philadelphia 1			
Minnesota 2, Detroit 0			
Chicago 2, Kansas City 1			
Los Angeles 1, Oakland 0			

Wednesday's Games			
Chicago at Oakland, night			
Minnesota at Kansas City, night			
Los Angeles at Detroit, night			
San Francisco at San Diego, night			

The Scoreboard			
YACHTING—At La Rochelle, France, Ben Starling and Cess Korpershoek of the Netherlands won the sixth and final race of the 1972 European Trophy regatta, and captured the title.			
Baseball—At St. Louis, night, Cardinals 2, Pirates 1. At New York, night, Yankees 2, Red Sox 1. At Boston, night, Red Sox 2, Yankees 1.			

The Scoreboard			
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Miscues Lead to 6 Runs

Pirates Win 8th in Row On 3 Cardinal Errors

ST. LOUIS, May 24 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates capitalized on three errors and the clutch hitting of Vic Davalillo, Roberto Clemente and Gene Alley to beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 6-2, last night for their eighth straight victory.

An error by Card shortstop Ed Crosby opened the door for three Pittsburgh runs in the second inning and consecutive errors by second baseman Ted Sizemore and outfielder Luis Melendez on the same play paved the way for three more Pirate runs in the fourth.

Richie Hebner started the Pirates' second-inning rally with a single and Manny Sanguillen was safe when Crosby booted his grounder. Alley followed with a single to score Hebner, and after a sacrifice bunt by pitcher Steve Glass, Dave Cash singled to score Sanguillen. Davalillo, who collected three hits in four at-bats, capped the inning with another run-scoring single.

The Cards got a run back in their half of the second when Melendez hit a 400-foot homer and St. Louis added another run in the third on a single by Sizemore and Marty Alou and a double by Joe Torre.

Astros 7, 2, Padres 8, 1

Houston increased its Western Division lead to 1 1/2 games by sweeping San Diego in a double header, 7-0 and 2-1. Tom Griffin posted his fourth victory in two years in his first game as starter in the opener, and also hit a homer. Tommy Helm's single in the sixth drove in the winning run in the second game.

Dodgers 5, Giants 5
Two home runs by Frank Robinson and five San Francisco errors helped Los Angeles to an 8-5 victory over Don Sutton staggered by his sixth straight triumph. Robinson's homers, both with the bases empty, were his fourth and fifth and brought his career total to 508. He left the game in the seventh inning when he bruised his shoulder after crashing against the right-field fence.

Expos 5, Phillies 2
Mike Jorgensen hit a two-run homer and drove in another run with a single as Montreal handed Philadelphia its eighth straight defeat, 5-2. Jorgensen homered

Red Sox 6, Orioles 5
Rico Petrocelli singled a single to score Reggie Smith with one out in the 10th inning as Boston snapped a five-game losing streak with a 6-5 victory over Baltimore.

The Red Sox, who lost a 4-0 lead, tied the game at 5-5 in the bottom of the ninth when pinch-hitter Ben Oglivie singled to score Doug Griffin.

Indians 3, Yankees 6
Gaylord Perry pitched a four-hitter and scored the first run on Mel Stottlemyre's wild pitch in the eighth inning to lead Cleveland to a 3-0 victory over the New York Yankees.

Ferry, boosting his record to 8-2 in his first American League season, also pitched a four-hitter from San Francisco, led off the eighth with a double. He moved to third on a sacrifice and scored when Stottlemyre's pitch to Eddie Leon hit the dirt and skipped past catcher Thurman Munson. The run snapped Stottlemyre's scoreless streak of 26 innings as he slumped to 4-4 for the season.

A's 3, Angels 2
Reggie Jackson clouted Eddie Fisher's first pitch in the ninth for a homer and a 3-2 victory for Oakland over California. Jackson's seventh homer extended the Athletics' winning streak to four games. It was the fifth straight loss for the Angels.

The Scoreboard
BOXING—At Pittsburgh, the Irish Olympic team defeated the Pittsburgh Diamond Back team, 7 bouts to 2.

119 pounds—Mike Dowling, Ireland, outpointed Mike Mottick, Mickey Tull, Ireland, outpointed Danny Sweeney, 125—Gerry Jordan, Ireland, outpointed Rick Johnson, 135—Charles Nash, Ireland, outpointed Elio Yabertson.

135—Jim Montague, Ireland, outpointed 24 Chantrel, 147—Michael Brown awarded bout with Terry Casey, Ireland, refused to weigh in a second round, 165—Charles Killo, Ireland, outpointed Walt Armon, Vince Pearson pinned Vince O'Rourke, Ireland, at 1:05 of the third round; 175—Trevor Kerr, Ireland, stopped Bob Brown at 0:57 of the first round; Heavyweight—Eric Cooper outpointed Peter Kliden.

SOCCER—At Madrid, Spain beat Uruguay, 2-0, in exhibition match as substitute Valdes opened the scoring at the eighteenth mark. Center forward Garate scored the second goal.

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in the first inning after Boots Day had singled to give Montreal a 2-1 lead.

Pitcher Phil Niekro hit a home run in the third inning and Marty Perez doubled home Dusty Baker in the eighth to give Atlanta a 2-1 victory over Cincinnati.

Niekro's homer, since he came to St. Louis in 1964, came off Ross Crimley and tied the score in the third.

White Sox Win 5th Straight As May Stars

ARLINGTON, Texas, May 24 (UPI)—Carlos May doubled home a run in the first inning and then scored on a single by Bill Melton as the Chicago White Sox edged the Texas Rangers, 2-1, last night for their fifth victory in a row and 11th in their last 12 games.

May, whose bat has figured prominently in the White Sox's last three victories, doubled home Kelly with one out in the first after Kelly had opened the inning with a bunt single and was sacrificed to second, Melton then singled home May.

Stan Bahnsen, with help from two relievers, made the first-inning runs stand up for the American League's Western Division leaders. He gained his sixth victory against four losses.

Brewers 3, Tigers 9
Jim Lomberg, a one-time 20-game winner with the Boston Red Sox, pitched a four-hitter for Milwaukee and blanked Detroit, 3-0. Lomberg allowed three singles in the first two innings, then pitched no-hit ball until Ed Brinkman got a scratch single in the eighth. It was Lomberg's second complete game in four starts.

Red Sox 6, Orioles 5
Rico Petrocelli singled a single to score Reggie Smith with one out in the 10th inning as Boston snapped a five-game losing streak with a 6-5 victory over Baltimore.

The Red Sox, who lost a 4-0 lead, tied the game at 5-5 in the bottom of the ninth when pinch-hitter Ben Oglivie singled to score Doug Griffin.

Indians 3, Yankees 6
Gaylord Perry pitched a four-hitter and scored the first run on Mel Stottlemyre's wild pitch in the eighth inning to lead Cleveland to a 3-0 victory over the New York Yankees.

Ferry, boosting his record to 8-2 in his first American League season, also pitched a four-hitter from San Francisco, led off the eighth with a double. He moved to third on a sacrifice and scored when Stottlemyre's pitch to Eddie Leon hit the dirt and skipped past catcher Thurman Munson. The run snapped Stottlemyre's scoreless streak of 26 innings as he slumped to 4-4 for the season.

A's 3, Angels 2
Reggie Jackson clouted Eddie Fisher's first pitch in the ninth for a homer and a 3-2 victory for Oakland over California. Jackson's seventh homer extended the Athletics' winning streak to four games. It was the fifth straight loss for the Angels.

The Scoreboard
BOXING—At Pittsburgh, the Irish Olympic team defeated the Pittsburgh Diamond Back team, 7 bouts to 2.

119 pounds—Mike Dowling, Ireland, outpointed Mike Mottick, Mickey Tull, Ireland, outpointed Danny Sweeney, 125—Gerry Jordan, Ireland, outpointed Rick Johnson, 135—Charles Nash, Ireland, outpointed Elio Yabertson.

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Top Players Go In Action Today In French Tennis

PARIS, May 24 (Reuters)—Guillermo Vilas, 19, of Argentina, routed Australian Kim Warwick as the final third-round singles berth was filled at the French Open tennis championships at the Roland Garros Stadium here today.

Vilas took 15 straight games to go from 3-3 in the first set to a 6-3, 6-0, 6-0 victory over the 20-year-old winner of the British Commonwealth tournament.

After three days of watching the lesser-known players battle, the top 48 men and 34 women now come on to court for the first time.

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Jabbar Won't Aid NBA in ABA Game

NEW YORK, May 24 (UPI)—Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the 7-foot-2-inch center who was the leading scorer and the most

